SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1881.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Major H. J. Barton. B.S.C.
Lieut. A. T. Weller, B.S.C.
Lieut. M. J. Gibbs, B.S.C.
Mr. J. A. Davis, M.C.S.
Maj. V. Birch, Bo. S.C.
Maj. M. D. V. T. Grant, Bo. S. C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. C. N. Banerjee, B. Uncov., 6 mo.
Mr. C. E. Mendham, B. Uncov., 1 mo.
Maj.-Gen. A. Cadell, R.B. Eng., 2 mo.
Maj.-Gen. F. R. Maunsell, R.B. Eng., 1 mo.
Col. J. T. Harris, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Lieut.-Col. H. H. Stansfeld, B. Inf., 3 mo.
Maj. J. Colledge, B.SC. 3 mo.
Major D. C. S. L. Carnegie, B. Cav., 3 mo.
Capt. A. Hill, R.B. Eng., 6 mo.
Mr. F. T. P. Bagshawe, Bo. Uncov., 4 mo.
Lieut. S. W. Jervis, M.S.C. 6 mo.
Mr. P. Reynolds, Bo. Uncov. 7½ mo.
Maj. W. R. Trevelyan, Bo. S.C., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. Lepel H. Griffin, B.C.S.
Mr. W. Righby, B. Uncov.
Mr. C. T. Evans, B. Uncov.
Mr. E. C. Bird, B. Uncov.
Mr. R. G. Smyth, R. B. Eng.
Major O. Barnes, B.S.C.
Surg.-Maj. G. V. Currie, B.
Col. H. M. Wemyss, M.S.C.
Capt. E. A. Fraser, M.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. J. O. Hasted, R.M. Eng.
Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise Bo. C. S.
Lieut. H. D. Oliver, R. Bo. Eng.
Surg.-Maj. C. J. F. S. MacDowall, Bo.
Surg. John Robb, M.D., Bo.

CASUALTIES.—H. MOORE, Esq., late Bengal C.S., Jan. 24; Lieut. Gen. W. P. HAMPTON, Bengal Infantry, Jan. 23; Major G. H. S. YATES, Madras Retired, Jan. 23; Major-Gen. Sir G. Le G. Jacob, K.C.S.I., Jan. 27.

BRITISH POLICY IN AFGHANISTAN.

A BLUE-BOOK was published in London just before the mail left, containing further correspondence relating to the affairs of Afghanistan, including the recognition of Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan as Ameer of Kabul. The correspondence published extends over the whole of last year, the first despatch, from Lord Lytton to Lord Cranbrook, relating to the proposed assurance to be given to the Wali Shere Ali, being dated January 3, and the last, from the President in Council at Calcutta to Lord Hartington, announcing the safe arrival of Shere Ali at Kurrachee, being dated December 29.

In a long despatch, dated January 7, Lord Lytton and his Government gave their views as to the policy to be pursued in Afghanistan. They were of opinion "that the question of the resuscitation of the fallen kingdom of the Barakzais cannot now be entertained, and that we must accept the seperation of its costituent provinces as our basis for the political reconstitution of Afghanistan." It was their desire "to avoid territorial annexation and the further extension of our administrative responsibilities." They proposed to adhere as closely as circumstances permitted to the military frontier taken up under the Treaty of Gandamak. As Afghanistan was disunited, they concurred in the decision of the Home Government that Persia should be permitted provisionally to occupy Herat under sufficient guarantees. They recommended as a corollary to this a revision of the Seistan boundary in favour of Persia. The remainder of Afghanistan was to be subordinated to distinct native governments at Kabul and Kandhar. Pishin, Sibi and Kuram were to be retained by us. On the 14th of March Lord Lytton proposed to recognize Abdul Rahman as Ameer of Kabul, and recieved on the 15th telegraphic permission from the Home Government on the condition that Abdul-Rahman was acceptable to the country and would be contented with Northern Afghanistan. The documents relating to the recognition of the Wali Shere Ali by Lord Lytton's Government appear in this Blue-book, and also the instructions sent by that Government, dated Simla, April 27, to Mr. Lepel Griffin, with refeence to the settlement of Northern Afghanistan. In these instructions it is stated that the advance frontier positions at Kandahar and Kuram have materially diminished the political importance of Kabul in relation to India, and therefore there was no longer need to maintain British agents in any part of Northern Afghanistan. The evacuation of Kabul was to be effected not later than October, and Abdul Rahman was to be recognised as Ameer.

One of the most important despatches in the Blue-book is one dated London, May 21, in which Lord Hartington lays before the new Viceroy, Lord Ripon, the policy proposed by Mr. Gladstone's Government in Afghanistan. He remarks that no approach to a definitive settlement had been made by Lord Lytton's Government in accordance with the despatch of January 7, except in the case of Kandahar. The first object of the Home Government is "the speedy withdrawal of the greater part of the troops now engaged in Afghanistan, and the ultimate withdrawal of the whole from positions beyond our own frontier." They also desire a restoration of a friendly, independent State on the north-western frontier of India, while they will respect any engagements entered into with Shere Ali. Lord Hartington, however, remarks that "so recently as the 16th of February last Shere Ali expressed his willingness, if not his desire, to retire on a pension," and he might still prefer this arrangement. Lord Hartington further expresses the objections of the Home Government to the establishment of separate kingdoms at Kabul and Kandahar. He quotes with approval the argument that Kandahar is the most important province of the country, without which no strong and independent kingdom of Afghanistan can exist. The Viceroy is instructed that he may renew to the new ruler of Kabul the assurances offered in 1873 by Lord Northbrook to the Ameer, that, upon certain conditions, he might rely on the support of the British Government against unprovoked aggression. A British Resident is not to be forced upon the ruler of Kabul, but a native envoy might be useful. If possible, Herat should from part of a united Afghanistan.

The evacuation of Kabul was recommended by Sir D. Stewart, on the 5th of August, in spite of the reverse sustained by our troops at Maiwand, and approved by the Indian Government, and by a telegram from Lord Hartington, on the 6th. On the 14th of September, the Indian Government wrote, announcing their intention of ultimately withdrawing from the Khyber and the Kuram, and they forwarded with this despatch several memoranda on these passes and their value to us, and the question of the retention of Kandahar, drawn up by Lord Lytton, Sir F. Roberts, Sir F. Haines, and others. Sir F. Roberts sums up his views in the following letter, forwarding his memorandum to the Viceroy :—

"His Lordship will observe that, while I advocate the exclusion of Afghan control over the whole of the country acquired by the provisions of the Treaty of Gandamak, I am in favour of the withdrawal of our troops to the limits of the frontier held by us previous to the present campaign, excepting in the direction of Kandahar.

"My reasons for this are explained at considerable length in the memorandum ; they are, briefly, as follows :—

"1. The altered condition of Northern Afghanistan since operation commenced, consequent on the overthrow of the Ameer's power.

"2. The announced intention to maintain a British garrison permanently at Kandahar.

"We are thus committed to communication with Kandahar being insured, and are, in my opinion, relieved from the necessity of incurring military responsibility in the direction of the Khyber or Kuram."

On the 11th of November Lord Hartington wrote to announce that the Home Government had determined not to prolong the military occupation of Kandahar.

"Her Majesty's Government, sharing the opinions of some of the most eminent Indian statesmen of past and present times, and, up to a very recent date, of every Minister of the Crown responsible for Indian policy, consider that there exists no such danger or apprehension of danger to the security of India from possible foreign invasion as would justify the Government in taking measures which must certainly lead immediately to very heavy additions to their large military expenditure, which will cause a constant strain on the organization of the native army, and which will almost certainly involve us in future complications and difficulties, the nature of which it is easy to anticipate, though their exact form cannot be predicted. They are of opinion that recent experience has done nothing to strengthen the arguments of those who desire, as a military measure, to advance the Indian frontier, and much to verify the forebodings of those who were opposed to that policy."

In a subsequent despatch with reference to the recognition of Abdul Rahman, dated December 3, Lord Hartington states that Her Majesty's Government cannot but think that the deputation to Kabul of a native representative would help to maintain and strengthen amicable relations between the Governments of Kabul and India, and the Government "will be glad to hear that you have been able to carry out this measure at an early date."

THE ABANDONMENT OF KANDAHAR.

IN the House of Commons on the 25th Jan., Mr. Stanhope asked the Secretary of State for India whether any Despatch has been received from Lord Ripon's Government on the subject of the abandonment or retention of Candahar ; and, if so, whether he would lay it upon the table, with any opinions that might have been separately recorded by individual members of the Council of the Governor General ; and, whether he would lay upon the table the full text of the document given to Abdul Rahman and summarised in paragraph 7 of the Despatch of the 3rd of December, 1880.

The Marquess of Hartington.—My hon. friend will see that the Despatch on the subject of the retention of Candahar which is contained in the Blue Book is not in answer to any Despatch from the Governor of India. No answer to that Despatch has yet been received. I have reason to think that before long a reply will be received, and then I will consider whether it and any enclosures it may contain can be laid on the table of the House. With regard to the second question, the full text of the document given to Abdul Rahman, and summarised in paragraph 7 of the Despatch alluded to, will be found at page 40 of the Blue Book just issued. The hon. member for Guildford (Mr. Onslow) is anxious that I should take the opportunity of stating whether a return which he has given notice of his inteution to move for, of minutes relating to the occupation of Kandahar, will be given as an unopposed return. We are not in possession of any minute recorded by the Viceroy of India or his Council upon the subject of the retention of Kandahar. Any memoranda upon this subject which have been written by members of the Council in this country have been of a confidential character. The hon, member is awrre that it is not the practice to lay on the table minutes by members of the Council, unless they are recorded in a Despatch. No instruction on the subject has been issued to Lord Ripon except that contained in the Despatch (hear, hear).

Mr. Stanhope.—Do I understand the noble Lord to say that the Government ordered the abandonment of Candahar without consulting the Government of India ? (hear, hear).

The Marquess of Hartington.—I do not think it would be desirable that I should enter into a discussion on the subject now (Ministerial cheers). The despatch will be found in the Blue Book, and I have already stated it is one emanating from her Majesty's Government, and not in answer to anything from the Government of India. Of course, commuuications have passed between the Governor General and myself, but not such as could be laid on the table.

Mr. Onslaw.—Will the noble Lord lay on the table any despatch from Lord Napier of Magdala ?

The Marquess of Hartignton.—No ; Lord Napier of Magdala is not at present connected with the Government of India, and no memorandum by him on the subject has been comunicated officially to me (hear). I have reason to believe that such a memorandum has been written and circulated by Lord Napier ; but I do not think it would be desirable that papers of this description, emanating from persons, however eminent, who have no official connection with the Government of India, should be laid upon the table (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Stanhope subsequently gave notice that on Thursday he would ask the Secretary of State for India whether the communications which took place between her Majesty's Government and Lord Ripon on the subject of the abandonment of Kandahar, before her Majesty's Government sent their Despatch, were not of a private and personal character, and therefore such as to prevent the opinion of the Secretary of State's Council and of the Viceroy's Council from being placed on record.

Again, on January 27,

Mr. Stanhope asked the Secretary of State for India whether the communications which took place between her Majesty's Government and Lord Ripon on the subject of the abandonment of Candahar were not of a private and personal character, and therefore in such a form as to prevent the members of the Council both of the Secretary of State and of the Viceroy from placing their opinions upon record before her Majesty's Government arrived at a decision upon the subject.

The Marquess of Hartington.—Sir, in reply to the hon. member's question, I have to state that the opinion of her Majesty's Government was communicated to the Government of India on the subject of Afghanistan generally and Candahar in particular, far as it was possible at the time in a Despatch contained in the Blue Book of May last. Immediately after the defeat of Ayoob Khan by Sir Frederick Roberts, the Viceroy invited an expression of opinion by her Majesty's Government on the subject of the continued occupation of Kandahar in the altered circumstances of the question. These views were communicated to the Viceroy in telegrams, and more at length in a Despatch of Nov. 11, which has been included in the Blue Book. My hon. friend must be aware that that Despatch and every other Despatch on this subject, being in the Secret Department, are not officially laid before or submitted to the Council of India, and that no member of the Council of India has any right to claim that his opinion on questions considered in that Department should be placed on record. I need not, therefore, inform the House that I have availed myself, as far as I have been able, of the knowledge and great experience of many members of the Council for the information and guidance of her Majesty's Government. As I have already stated, when an answer to the Despatch of November is received from the Government of India, I will consider whether it and any opinion of the Viceroy's Council can be laid on the table or not. I may, however, add that I do not wish to make any concealment whatever of the fact, if that is the object of my hon. friend's question, that the subject of the retention or relinquishment of Candahar was one of policy which her Majesty's Government were of opinion that they possessed means of determining for themselves—means equal in value to those which were possessed by the Government of India (cheers) ; and also they were of opinion that it was a question of such great importance that while we were willing to leave the utmost discretion to the Government of India as to the time and mode in which the policy should be carried into effect, they hold themselves bound to form their own opinion on the subject, and express it in the clearest manner to the Government of India (cheers).

On January 28th, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the grave events now taking place in Central Asia, of the destruction of the Turcoman tribes by a Russian invasion, and of the consequent removal of the last barriers between the Russian armies and Afghanistan, her Majerty's Government would reconsider their intention of abandoning the great strategic and commercial position of Kandahar ; whether his attention had been called to the rapid advance of the Russian railway from the Caspian towards Hfghanistan, and whether, in view of the fact, her Majesty's Government would direct the immediate completion of the British railway to Candahar in order to secure the tread of Afghanistan, Northern Persia, and of Central Asia ; and whether he could give any further information as to General Skobeleff's victory and as to the reported advance of General Kaufmann with a lage army from the Oxus toward Merv.

The Marquess of Hartington commented upon the some what argumentative aud rhetorical from of the question, and thought some of the expressions in it were exaggerated. The decision not permanently to occupy Candahar was taken with a full knowledge of the probability of the success of the Russian expedition against the Turcoman tribes, and the result which had become known during the past few days had not in any degree weakened that intention (Liberal cheers). In that view the noble marquess hoped for the support of her Majesty's late advisers, recollecting that the Russian expedition was undertaken in the autumn of 1879, when her Majesty's late Government had formed the intention of occupying Candahar, and ne cotld not imagine that there could be any expectation that that expedition, when once seriously undertaken would fail. Up to October last the Russian railway fram the Caspian had been extended to 120 miles, and it was believed that some further progress had been made since that date, but upon that point the Government had no information. However, it could hardly be besidered rapid progress, considering the distance to Merv or Herat was about 500 miles. As to General Skobeleff's victories, her Majesty's Government had no furthet information than that contained in the newspapers.

MR. FORSTER'S COERCION BILL.

IN the House of Commons, on January 25, Mr. W. E. Forster rose to move for leave to bring in the first of his Coercion Bills, which is described as a Bill for the Protection of Persons and Property in Ireland. Admitting the serious character of his proposals, and assuring the House that the Government had only determined to make this application to Parliament after long and earnest consideration, he said he would first show that persons and property could not be protected under the present law, and that liberty was not secure, and would then show that the powers asked by the Government would meet the evils complained of. Dealing with the first branch of the subject, he dwelt first on the great increase of agrarian outrages—the number for the year 1880 being larger than any year since 1844—and he showed also that they had risen most rapidly in the last three months of the year, and that December exceeded the other two months put together. There had also been a considerable extension of the area over which the evil had spread. The chief characteristic of these outrages, he said, was intimidation, and he described in vivid language the system of intimidation—the threatening letters, the outrages on property, the torturing of cattle, the cardings and other personal outrages by which the Land League enforced its unwritten law. Some startling cases illustrating the Land League's mode of procedure he related in detail, and mentioned that 153 persons are attended day and night by two policemen, and 1,149 are watched over by the police. He read also from the *Nation* newspaper reports of the proceedings of the Land League courts, and enlarging on the failure of justice and the impossibility of getting juries to convict, he pointed out that while in ordinary crimes there are 47 per cent. of arrests, in agrarian crimes there are only 15 per cent. Enlarging on the general lawlessness produced by this state of things, he showed that the shopkeepers were now unable to recover their debts, and declared that Mr. Dillon was right when he said that the Land League ruled supreme, though he was wrong when he denied that its rule rested on force and terror. To deprive the Land League of its means of punishing people who would not obey its unwritten law would deprive it of its power. Its instruments were well known to the police, they were generally old Riband men, Fenians, or the *mauvais sujets* of the neighbourhood ; the contemptible and dissolute blackguards of a village might be the most powerful men in it as the policemen of the Land League's unwritten law. What the Government asked, therefore, was power to arrest these men and to deprive them of that power to terrorize over their neighbours, without which the speeches of the Land Leaguers would be empty talk. The Bill, therefore, proposed to give the Lord Lieutenant power by warrant to arrest any person reasonably suspected of treason, treasonable felony, or treasonable practices, and the commission, whether before or after the Act, within certain prescribed districts, of crimes punishable by law in the nature of intimidation or incitement thereto, and tending to interfere with and to disturb the maintenance of law and order. It was proposed that the power should continue until September 30 in next year, and, with regard to the treason portion of the Bill Mr. Forster said the Government had information which led them to believe that there was danger on this head. This brief exposition of the provisions of the Bill was received with much cheering from both sides. Mr. Forster went on to say that, much as the Government regretted the necessity of proposing coercion, they saw no alternative between it and the coercion of irresponsible ruffians. From former experience he showed there was every reason to believe that it would be successful in restoring law and order to Ireland, and he paid no attention to the threats of Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, because their policemen would be no longer there to carry them out. With regard to the second Bill, it would give powers to search for arms, to require certificates, &c., and the reason why they had been separated, and why the Protection Bill had not been encumbered with other details, was its urgency and the necessity for passing it at once. On this point Mr. Forster said he had never been clearer about anything in his life, though, he added, if he had ever expected such an unpleasant duty as this to be forced on him he never would have become Irish Secretary ; and he concluded by placing once more on record his belief that it was the duty of Parliament when life and property had been protected to redress the undoubted evils under which Ireland laboured.

Dr. Lyons moved an amendment in favour of giving precedence to remedial measures and asking the Government to reconsider their decision. By coercion he predicted many moderate men would be driven into the arms of the League, and especially he looked for resistance to disarmament. Further he urged that there should have been a preliminary inquiry, and complained that the existing laws had not been put into operation.

Mr. Givan, who seconded the amendment, enlarged on the evils of Irish land tenure and the necessity for a remedy.

Mr. Dillon, who was frequently quite inaudible, complained that the liberties of the Irish people were being voted away on mere official information—the information of spies and policemen—and remarked that the retrospective clauses were evidently intended for the "traversers." Defending the League, he asserted that it had always discouraged outrages and threatening letters ; *and* with regard to the cruelties to cattle, he extenuated them by pointing out that the Irish peasant traditionally regarded cattle as the enemies of the people. The first object of the Act and the first use to which it would be put would be the breaking down the supremacy of the League, but it would, in fact, make it more powerful. The Government were entering on a course the dangers of which they had no conception of, and he earnestly appealed to the Liberal party to stop them before the struggle got too hot. The Irish landlords, against whom he indulged in a sweeping diatribe, he warned them, were bent on driving the Government into the proclamation of martial law and the suspension of trial by jury. If the Government would pass a Bill suspending eviction, no coercion would be necessary and the outrages would cease. But, if this Bill passed, the Government would have to arrest half the priesthood, with the Archbishop of Cashel at their head, or expose themselves to the ridicule of Europe. Among other mischiefs he predicted that the Bill would turn the eyes of the people towards the United States.

Mr. Bradlaugh held that no case had been made out for a Coercion Bill. Mr. M'Carthy aslo thought that Mr. Forster had not justified the necessity of his proposals, and argued that coercion would not put a stop to outrages which he described as "excrescences on the controversy."

Sir S. Northcote held that Mr. Forster's temperate speech had amply proved his case, and though it would be possible to reproach the Government with dilatoriness, it would be ungenerous and unwise to take such a line. From the Conservative party there-fore, the Government would receive proper support in the progress of tea measure, and through he was ready to consider with candour and Land Bill which might be recommended by the Government he thought they were right in not mixing it up with the restoration of law and order.

Mr. O'Donnell again denounce the renegade Liberalism of the Government, and laughed at the idea of coercion putting down the Land League. In the course of a lively phillippic against the Treasury Bench, he stigmatized Mr. Gladstone as a "traitor to his Sovereign," and on the Speaker pronouncing the language to be unparliamentary, he at first endeavoured to explain it, but ultimately, under pressure from Sir R. Cross, he withdrew it, and substituted for it the opinion that Mr. Gladstone's conduct was "incompatible with his duty to the three kingdoms."

The House adjourned at 10 minutes to 1 o'clock.

On Tuesday, January 26,—On rising, pursuant to a notice, to move urgency for the Coercion Bills and to give them precedence over all other public business, Mr. Gladstone was interrupted by Mr. Gray, who appealed to the Chair to say whether it was not out of order to move such a motion with reference to the stages of a Bill as yet non-existent. The Speaker held that the motion was quite regular, and offered no ground for interruption. Mr. Gladstone thereupon proceeded to remind the House that he had given his notice on the first day of the Session on general grounds ; but these, though strong enough then, had been greatly strengthened by what had since occurred. Referring to the serious condition of Ireland, he urged that when the Executive Government had arrived at the conclusion that it needed additional powers, it was the duty of the Executive and of Parliament also to use every proper and lawful means to insure despatch, and that not a day should be wasted by the obtrusion of secondary topics in pronouncing on the Ministerial proposals. While disclaiming all desire to curtail reasonable discussion, he pointed out to those who denied the necessity of coercion, or who thought it ought to be preceded by remedial measures, that they also were deeply interested in proving with the least delay the Government to be mistaken ; and, in answer to the complaint that private members' rights were being interfered with, he reminded the House that it was not usually until the first week of February that private members commenced to legislate. Moreover, it was not decent that such a matter, involving a grave and capital charge, should be protracted by the interposition of other business, and he hoped, therefore, that the House would agree to his proposal promptly.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor proposed to move the amendment standing in the name of Mr. Parnell, that the present state of Ireland does not justify the demand made on the time of private members, but was informed by the Speaker that this would be out of order. He proceeded then to argue generally against the proposal as unjustifiable and unsupported by any precedents ; and regarding coercion not as a capital change but a capital sentence against Ireland, he declared that he felt no obligation of Parliamentary decency or otherwise to hasten the day when it would be pronounced.

Mr. Finigan, who also attempted to propose Mr. Parnell's amendment, with a slight alteration but was stopped by the Speaker, opposed the motion in a discursive speech, which exposed him to frequent calls to order.

Mr. J. W. Pease pointed out to the Irish members that they were delaying the consideration of remedial measurers, and urged that no mischief could be done by agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. A. O'Connor objected to the suspension of the standing orders for the purposes of coercion and warned private members generally that the precedent would be used for further interference with their privileges and for the destruction of the rights of minorities. He moved as an amendment to Mr. Gladstone's motion that the "orders of the day be now read." Mr. O'Shoughnessy seconded this, and repeated his belief that if an adequate Land Bill were brought forward all necessity for a Coercion Bill would cease.

After some observations from Mr. Barry, Mr. Biggar made a long and discursive speech against the motion. He was repeatedly called on by the Chair to speak to the question, but persisting in his irrelevancy, the Speaker at length named him in the terms of the Standing Order "as wilfully disregarding the authority of the Chair," and Mr. Forstar (in the momentary absence of Mr. Gladstone) thereupon moved that Mr. Biggar be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of the sitting. When the question was put, Mr. Biggar attempted to address the House, but was not permitted, and the motion having been carried on a division by 160 to 30, he left the House in obedience to the direction of the Speaker.

After the division had been taken, Mr. Healy moved an adjournment, in order, as he said, that the debate might be rehabilitated by Mr. Biggar's return, had he was proceeding to enlarge on this when the Speaker informed him that it theme would be out of order to call in question the vote of the House. Mr. M'Carthy, who seconded the motion, was also called to order on the same ground several times, and at last sat down somewhat abruptly. Mr. O'Donnell discoursed for some time on the general question, and after Mr. Gladstone had explained the grounds of his refusal to accede to the motion, it was negatived by 269 to 35.

A second motion to adjourn the House was immediately made by Mr. Gray, and seconded by Mr. Lalor, and, after a short discussion, it was negatived by 277 to 34.

The debate on Mr. Gladstone's motion was then resumed for a short time, and Mr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Leamy having spoken, Mr. Byrne, at half-past 12 o'clock, moved a third adjournment. Mr. Gladstone, amid loud cheers from both sides, said he could not accept this or any similar motion. Pointing out that the greater part of the evening had been wasted in contests with the Chair, or in motions for adjournment begun at an earlier hour than usual, he accepted the motion as a challenge to the House whether it was to retain its capacity to transact public business. Sir S. Northcote, who was also warmly cheered, said that the Government, having decided to take this course, would receive the support of the Opposition ; and, in answer to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Sir W. Harcourt said the Government would advise the House to continue the debate until Mr. Gladstone's motion was disposed of. Mr. Dillon twitted the Prime Minister with laying a trap for the Irish members and with creating an opportunity for putting in execution a preconcerted plan for breaking down their resistance. Mr. Daly and Mr. Sexton spoke in the same strain, and protested their determination to prolong the struggle as long as might be necessary.

The debate was continued for many hours almost exclusively by the Home Rule members, several of whom were repeatedly called to order by the Speaker for discussing subjects foreign to the motion under consideration. It was not until 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon that a division was taken on Mr. Gladstone's motion, which was carried by 251 votes to 33. The House then immediately adjourned.

On Thursday, Jan. 27, the adjourned debate on the introduction of the Coercion Bill was resumed by

Mr. Labouchere, who commenced by observing that, though on a general question he would swallow his own convictions and accept anything for the sake of keeping the Prime Minister in office, yet, as there was no fear of that in this case, he should act according to his conscience and vote against the Government. At the same time, he admitted that he and the other member for Northampton were about the only Radicals who would take this course. He regarded land tenure as an essentially local question, which ought to be decided according to the opinion of the locality, and he held that the Irish members would be perfectly justified in using or abusing every form of the House to oppose this Bill. Analyzing the Parliamentary return, he showed that the outrages had been grossly exaggerated, and made an animated attack on the credibility of the magistrates and constabulary, which was noisly cheered by the Irish members. The Bill was totally unnecessary for the protection of life and property, and it could have no other object but to enable the landlords to collect rents. He objected to it also, among other grounds, because it was a continuation and a perpetuation of a bad system ; and if the Government turned a deaf ear to his appeal to withdraw the Bill, he insisted that it ought to be accompanied by a measure for the protection of tenants.

Mr. Serjeant Simon said that, having voted hitherto for all measure intended for the benefit of Ireland, it was with especial regret that he had come to the conclusion that a protective measure was necessary, as liberty could not exist without order.

The O'Donoghue, on the other hand, asserted that coercion was proved to be unnecessary by the Ministerial returns of outrages. The prevention of crime could be accomplished by the ordinary law, and the suspension of the Constitution could only be intended to harass the people and to facilitate the collection of rents and the clearing of estates. The Land League differed in no respect from the Anti-Corn League, and no State trials followed the agitation, the great meetings, the bitter denunciation of landlords, &c., by which Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright attained their object. He denied that the Land League held the country by system of terror ; on the contrary, it was supported by every class, with the exception of the landlords.

Mr. Bright, whose silence hitherto on the Irish question had been a source of perplexity to many members besides those sitting on the Irish benches now rose to continue the debate. If the Home Rulers ever hoped that the Chancellor of the Duchy did not agree with his colleagues in the imposition of coercion, their hopes were to be at once dispelled, when at the very outset the hon. member regretted that he had not lived to see the time when coercive measures were unnecessary in Ireland. In arriving at conclusions as to the state of the country, he not only took the statements of Mr. Forster (than whom no one could be more anxious to put the truth before the House), the reports of the Press, and the hundreds of private letters from all classes in Ireland that he had received or seen, but he took the admissions and declarations of the agitators who sat in the House. They boasted that the law of the land was suspended, and that the law of the Land League was supreme. That might be a sign of their power, but he doubted whether it was of their wisdom. This allusion to the Leaguers called forth cheers from all parts of the House, excepting from the Irish benches, the occupants of which soon began to display an almost rude impatience, which sufficiently betokened the bitter disappointment they felt at the attitude Mr. Bright had taken up. His speech warmed as he proceeded, and when, after declaring himself an enemy of the landlord system of Ireland, he repudiated the comparison that had been drawn between the agitation of the Land League and that of the Anti-Corn Law League, his style rose to the dignity of true eloquence. The likeness between the two bodies was one of name, and the name, said Mr. Bright, the Land Leagures had stolen from the Anti-Corn Law agitators, who were repealers of the law and did not demoralise the people as the Land Leaguers did by teaching them to fix their own rent, or to pay no rent at all. Had the agitation not aimed at the destruction of honest principles, he would have supported it. As it was, the proposed measure had been rendered necessary, but he hoped it would be temporary. There was no reason to fear its operation. Tyrannous measures were only tyrannous in the hands of tyrants. He claimed that the members of the Administration were the friends of freedom, and significantly besought the Home Rulers to facilitate the introduction of the proposed Land Bill, which would be a full and comprehensive measure, such as would be a durable monument to the memory of this Parliament and of this Administration.

Mr. Bright's conclusion was the signal for the retreat to the lobbies of many hon. members, by whom the "sop" to the Irish members conveyed in Mr. Bright's peroration was excitedly discussed. Mr. O'Connor Power and Mr. W. Fowler continued the debate till 12-22, when it was adjourned.

THE ALL-NIGHT SITTING.

THE discussion in the House of Commons, which, began on Tuesday evening, (Jan. 25) lasted without intermission till five minutes past 2 on Wednesday afternoon. The aspect of the House varied little during the night. There were never less than a dozen Irish members present, usually as many as 20, and there was always a fair sprinkling of members upon the Ministerial and the Opposition benches, while Ministers and ex-Ministers maintained throughout the night a considerably fuller muster than is seen on ordinary occasions. Sir S. Northcote left the House immediately after the uncompromising declaration of the Prime Minister on the subject of adjournment, leaving on the front Opposition bench Sir R. Cross, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Lord Sandon, Mr. Gibson, Lord E. Cecil, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, and others, most of whom remained at their posts with little intermission until the leader of the Opposition returned, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The composition of the Treasury bench was more changing. Mr. Gladstone left at 2 o'clock, not to return till half-past 10, and the leadership of the House in his absence devolved successively upon Mr. Forster, who remained till nearly 5. Mr. Childers, who came down a little earlier, and Lord Hartington, who, having left the House early in the night, reappeared at 6 in the morning. Sir W. Harcourt, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Ashley, and others came and went at different times. Mr. Forster returned at 9. For the rest, hon. members seemed to drop in and out pretty much as the fancy took them. Some remained in the House the whole night through, keeping tolerably wide awake till 6 or 7 o'clock, but after that time dozing off in their seats. These were mostly Ministerialists. Not one of the Obstructives succumbed to fatigue in the House, although on the Irish benches the same members were constantly reappearing and speaking in all the watches of the night. The Speaker gave up at 6 o'clock, having been in the chair continuously, with the exception of one short interval, from 4 o'clock on the preceding day, and was succeeded by Dr. Playfair, who presided over the debate until its adjournment.

In previous all-night sittings of the House there has been a frequency of divisions. Such was not the case on Tuesday night, owing, no doubt, to the operation of the new standing order, to which Mr. Biggar fell a victim, and under which individual members are allowed only to make two motions for adjournment. The Obstructives took care not to exhaust to any appreciable extent their right of moving that the House adjourn or that the Speaker leave the chair, for only three divisions were taken—one at 4 o'clock, another at 9, and a third just before Mr. Gladstone consented to an adjournment of the debate. The speeches were not so long as might have been expected, few of them exceeding 20 minutes. Probably their merit in this respect was due not so much to the desire to save the time

of the House, by which many hon. members professed to be animated, as to the strictness with which the Speaker kept speakers to the point. Whenever an hon. member relapsed into a too discursive vein, he was sharply brought up by the Speaker, and with the example of Mr. Biggar before their eyes, whose suspension was frequently referred to as the "unfortunate event," the "melancholy incident," and so forth, few hon. members ventured to incur a second or third rebuke from the Chair. The greatest offender was Mr. Healy, who went so far on the occasion as to receive a "caution." On the whole, the debate was singularly devoid of incident. There was little to relieve the interminable flow of talk, except the frequent calls to order of private members, and the rarer intervention of the Speaker himself. It was difficult at times to avoid the suspicion that under lying the oft-repeated expressions of indignation on the part of the Irish members and the impassioned protests of Ministerialists, there was something like a vein of good humour. At all events, the springs of indignation were never far removed from those of laughter. The weariness which gradually overcame the House as the morning advanced was dispelled between 7 and 8 o'clock by a large influx of new members, and from that time forward there was no want of animation or good spirits on either side. New arrivals were greeted with hearty cheers, which were lavished unreservedly on Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Parnell. The last-named entered the House shortly after Mr. Gladstone, having arrived that morning from Dublin by the mail. He was enthusiastically welcomed by his supporters, who have appeared to suffer somewhat from the want of leadership, and in return the hon. member cordially shook hands with those who clustered round him. As soon as the morning broke the window curtains were drawn, but the pale, feeble rays which penetrated the fog prevailing out of doors were unable for some hours to compete with the blaze of artificial light in the roof of the Chamber. It was 11 o'clock befor the gas was extinguished, and the depressing effect of the change as the House stood revealed in broad day, the floor littered with torn paper, and the benches occupied by numbers of hon. members who unwashed, unkempt appearnce showed unmistakably that they had passed the night out of bed had probably something to do with the adjournment which speedily followed.—*Times*, Jan. 28.

END OF THE IRISH STATE TRIAL.

DUBLIN, JAN. 24.

THIS was the 20th day of the State trials. Long before the Judges took their places every seat in the Court was occupied, fully half the audience being ladies, some of whom were to be found even in the reporters' gallery. With the exception of four of the members of Parliament included in the indictment, nearly all the traversers were present. Mr. Parnell, who arrived by this morning's boat, was the object of great interest when he appeared in Court; and a beautiful bouquet, accompanied by a dainty note, evidently from some fair sympathizer, was handed to him soon after he took his seat beside his counsel. Another bouquet was presented to him during lunch time. The ladies were, indeed, so deeply interested in the day's proceedings that they did not leave their seats during the adjournment for lunch. Those in the Registrar's, Bench, and Bar seats had refreshments brought to them, and during the Judges' absence there was a clatter of china and teaspoons throughout the Court that reminded one of the tea scene in *Genevieve de Brabant*. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald's charge was a cold, passionless discourse, as became its purpose; but there was an evident charging for conviction which did not fail to excite comment. From the commencement of his analysis of the case the learned Judge proceeded exhaustively to narrow the issue and to leave the jury nothing to consider but the simple question, Were or were not the traversers guilty of conspiracy?

Lord Justice Fitzgerald commenced his charge immediately after taking his seat. He told the jury the case before them was one of immense importance, which had occupied a great deal, but not too much, of public time. It would be his duty to direct and instruct them on the law applicable to the case—a task which he wished had fallen to another, for he felt himself physically and mentally unequal to it. After complimenting the counsel on both sides on the manner in which they had conducted the case, his Lordship proceeded,—The Attorney-General, in his description of the traversers, had said Mr. Parnell alone was interested in the land, but he thought that was a mistake, as everyone in Ireland was interested in land and social questions depending on it. The history of 856 years had been repeated in arguments, but a great deal of that should be swept out of the minds of the jury. It was to be regretted that when the present Government came into office the operations of the Land League were not suspended, for a promise was given by the Premier that a large measure of reform of the land laws would be one of the principal features of his programme, and in view of the promise, had the League ceased, he believed it probable the country would have since enjoyed peace and quietness. It had been remarked that during the first four months of 1880 there had been over 1,000 evictions, but that was not surprising when the tenants were being advised by the Land League not to pay rent. His Lordship then read the letter of the Archbishop of Dublin, and said it was to be regretted that the advice of the Prelate was not taken. The traversers' counsel contended that the prosecution was an attempt to curtail the right of free speech and public meeting. These rights were secured to them at the Revolution, and were equally enjoyed by Irishmen, The people had rights and privileges unknown elsewhere; they were free to speak, to act for any lawful purpose, and to agitate for the redress of grievances. Public opinion was the strongest of constitutional influences. It presented the strongest barrier against injustice, and no Government could stand against it. These rights were not in the slightest degree assailed by the prosecution. The Attorney-General had expressed a conviction almost amounting to a promise that the measure of land law reform to be introduced by the Government would be a large and generous one in the interest of the tenant, and doubtless he spoke in all sincerity. For himself he would say that he would hail any measure for the establishment of a peasant proprietary which was not founded on injustice. Referring to the reports of the state of Ireland, supplied from Ireland, which had appeared in the New York papers, he said they were unjust, untrue, and unfounded; there was one letter in particular which involved all landlords, good and bad, in one condemnation, denouncing them as the cause of all the misery of the country. He believed these compositions could be traced to restless spirits who, having failed in this country and America, were now seeking to retrieve their fortunes by disturbing society. In 1879 there was undoubtedly great distress in Ireland, and while wealthier landlords nobly aided their tenants, there were many cases of what was called landlord oppression produced by the need of the landlords themselves, many of whom were in great distress. Neither he nor the jury had to consider the laws regulating the relations of landlord and tenant. They were there not to reform the laws, but to administer them as they found them; and he should warn them to keep their minds clear of such an idea. His Lordship then criticized the comparison so often instituted on the Land League platforms between the condition of the tenant farmers of Ireland and Belgium. He pointed out that there were in that country one-third owners and two-third occupiers; that the farms were held on very short leases, seldom more than six years—more often three or four; and often at exorbitant rents. In Belgium, also, the law was far more oppressive than in Ireland, giving the landlord short, sharp, and summary remedies, which were rigorously enforced. It has been pressed upon them that the welfare of the country depended on the abolition of landlordism and the substitution of peasant proprietors; that all tenants should be made fee-simple owners. Upon the probable advantage or practicability of that he would not pronounce an opinion; but he should tell them that under the Landed Estates Court the ownership of at least one-fifth of the soil had been acquired by merchants, manufacturers, and professional men, who had invested in its purchase the savings of their life to the amount of 52 millions. Could it with justice be now proposed to dispossess these men, who had purchased under the sanction of the Crown, who believed they possessed Parliamentary titles, and gave them as compensation 20 or 30 millions? But with all these subjects—the superiority or inferiority of the landlords of other nations as compared with our own, the principle of the present land laws, or the propriety of establishing a peasant proprietary—the jury had nothing to do. They had only to consider the issues before them. His lordship then summarized the counts of the indictment, reducing the charges to five. 1. That the defendants combined to incite tenants not to pay rents or not to pay more than Griffith's valuation; 2, to incite tenants dispossessed for non-payment of rent to re-enter their holdings; 3, to prevent persons taking or keeping farms from which tenants had been evicted for non-payment of rent; 4, to prevent persons buying goods taken in execution for rent; 5, to excite the people to "Boycott" those who paid rents or took evicted farms. The jury should disregard all that had been said about Griffith's valuation, for by law the rent a landlord was entitled to receive was that which the tenant had contracted to pay. The forcible retaking possession of a farm from which a tenant had been evicted was both by common and statute law a crime. His lordship then at great length explained the law of conspiracy, illustrating his remarks with citations from many constitutional and legal authorities, and showing that the crime committed by one person became much more formidable when committed by two or more, because the person aggrieved who might defend himself against one could not withstand a large number. It had been urged on the part of the traversers that two were not members of the Land League, and that some were absent in America while the speeches were delivered and the acts done which were relied upon by the prosecution. But all persons united for a common object, no matter how widely separated, and even though they did not know each other, were responsible for one another's actions done with common intent. Two American officers on different sides in the Civil War, not knowing each other, came independently to Ireland to head the Fenian rising, as was proved by papers found on them when arrested; and they were held guilty of conspiracy as acting for a common end. Neither was secresy an essential of conspiracy. The law of conspiracy was as old as the Constitution itself; it was not disused, and if it was seldom resorted to, that was a proof of the tender regard for popular rights which pervaded our Judicature. His lordship then described the foundation and constitution of the Land League, and compared it with the illegal organization formed many years ago "to prevent the payment of rents and the enforcement of legal process for their recovery. He would, however, not compare the traversers to the midnight conspirators of that day. The rules of the Land League were said to be legal, but he should hesitate long before saying a combination formed by men intending to carry out the objects indicated in them was a legal one. His lordship proceeded to analyze the rules of the Land League, dwelling especially upon those providing that farms from which tenants had been evicted should not be taken, that such farms should be given to the evicted persons, and that persons taking evicted farms or assisting those who did so should be shunned and treated as social outcastes. Davitt he regarded as the guiding spirit of the movement, but each of the traversers had shown, by speeches and acts, that they were confederates in objects going far beyond the improvement of the land laws. His lordship read a number of brief extracts from the speeches of the traversers at Land League meeting in proof. It was alleged that later on the object of the League developed into incitement to a combination not to pay rent at all. It would be for the jury to say whether that was proved; but as far as he could form an opinion, he thought the allegations of the Attorney-General were sustained. The League was further alleged to have suspended the ordinary law and taken to itself no small share of the Government of the country. It was also said to have claimed controlling influence on the election of poor law boards, and to have obtained and exercised a tremendous social power. This, in some places, was so powerful that the Queen's writ was of no avail. Now, he had no hesitation in solemnly declaring from that chair that if one of the objects of the League was to prevent the Queen's writ being enforced in any locality, the Irish National Land League was an illegal assembly, all its members were guilty of conspiracy, and every act done by such or any of them was illegal, for each and every one was responsible for all these acts. His lordship then treated of social ostracism by which the decrees of the League were to be enforced, and which, he said, was one of the most terrible instruments of compulsion ever devised; and he read extracts from speeches of several traversers recommending its application, not only to the offending party, but to his children. The effect was to be seen in the present condition of the country. In all directions poverty and destitution prevailed, owing to the cessation of industrial enterprise. If they were in doubt as to the common design, it seemed to him they could deduce it from the independent speeches of the traversers at different times and places, but all leading to the one purpose. It had been urged by counsel for the traversers that the meaning of the passages relied on might be qualified by the rest of the speech. It would be their duty to consider each carefully, and decide whether it bore the meaning attributed to it. They should consider the accuracy of the reports. Some "shorthand writers" had admitted they could take only one sentence in five or six, and the jury should consider whether the omitted sentences might not have qualified or reversed the part reported. The few police reporters appeared to have discharged their duty conscientiously and intelligently so far as their abilities permitted; and he should say that in the public service of no country in Europe could there be found so large a proportion of clever and creditable young men as these witnesses showd to exist in the Royal Irish Constabulary. It had not been shown on their examination that they had omitted anything tending to qualify the incriminatory passages, and as there were highly qualified professional reporters present at the meetings, there was not doubt that such evidence would have been forthcoming if it had existed. But noue such had been produced, and it might be inferred that these passages were incapable of modification. Further reviewing the speeches of traversers in reference to the charge that they conspired to impoverish the landlords, he said it was plain that landlords were to be crushed, not by constitutional measures, but by the machinery of the League; and, this being an illegal object, it followed as a rule of law that Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, though not present, were responsible for the acts of each and every one of the confederates.

Resuming his charge, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald proceeded with his analysis of the evidence as applicable to each of the traversers. In conclusion, his lordship said that the law of libel did not apply to this case. He had stated for the jury the principles of the law of conspiracy, and it was for them to judge by these principles how far the evidence sustained the charge. If the evidence in their opinion established the facts alleged in the counts of the indictment, they should return a verdict of "Guilty," but if not it would be their duty to acquit. In such cases it had been held that the jury might acquit some of the accused and convict others, but he purposely abstained from giving them any such directions, because he considered all the defendants stood on a common ground. Either all had committed the breaches of the law charged against them or they had not. If the jury believed the evidence showed the traversers had committed such breaches, they should find all guilty, otherwise they should acquit them. In fact, if they admitted the other 12 defendants, they should acquit Nally and Gordon. "To you, gentlemen," said his lordship, "it belongs to decide. I will only beg you to approach the consideration of the evidence in a generous and deliberate spirit, not allowing yourselves to be carried away by the language of calumny and vituperation which has been used by some or most of the defendants. You must not hold Mr. Parnell and his more respectable associates responsible for the wild language of Gordon and Nally. With regard to all the traversers you have only to ask yourselves whether the evidence establishes to your satisfaction that they combined and confederated for illegal purposes. If they have done so they have committed a grave offence against the common law of the land, and it will be your duty to say so. I hope and expect that you will perform this duty, having due regard to the sanctity of the oath you have taken and the vast importance of the issues you have to decide. With the proper discharge of that duty I have no wish to interfere. It has been thrown out or insinuated that something would fall from the Bench that would unduly influence the verdict. Nothing of the sort is to be apprehended. I am as little biassed in favour of the Crown as of the traversers, and with regard to the latter I am animated by no feeling of either friendship or hostility. Mr. Dillon was the only one of whom I knew anything whatever; and, curiously enough, up to the present time I have not known the personal appearance of Mr. Parnell and several other traversers. I hope, gentlemen, that after this protracted trial and the social disturbance out of which it arose have passed away, we may live to see the day when the sun may shine upon no country more happy, more prosperous, and more contented than our own native land."

Before the jury retired, Mr. M'Laughlin complained that they were taking with them only one-sided reports of the evidence—viz., merely the passages of the traversers' speeches relied on by the Crown, and not those set forth for the defence.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said the Crown had given their case, it was not the traversers to give theirs.

It was finally arranged that complete copies of the speeches, with the parts given for the Crown and defence respectively marked, should be furnished to the jury.

The jury retired at half-past twelve o'clock and were not seen again until 5.

On being asked whether they agreed, the foreman said, "No, my lord."

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.—Are you likely after further consideration to come to an agreement?

Foreman.—I do not think we are.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.—I must ask you to retire.

The jury having retired, the judge addressing the counsel on both sides said, that having regard to the statement of the jury, he would be glad to hear their suggestions.

Mr. M'Donogh said he would prefer that the jury be locked up all night.

The Attorney-General left the matter in the hands of the Court.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said, that considering the duration of the trial, and the declaration of 12 such intelligent and honest gentlemen that they were not likely to agree, it appeared to him that the time had come to exercise the discretion. Even the appearance of coercing a verdict was a serious thing, and it would be an extreme punishment to lock up the jury for a night in this weather.

The Attorney-General proposed an adjournment till 9 or 10 o'clock.

The jury were again sent for.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.—Is there any prospect that by continuing your deliberations you will arrive at a decision?

Foreman.—I think we are unanimously of opinion that we will not.

A juror.—There are ten for—(cheers and hisses). Three of the jury were understood to say that they would like to retire again.

The Court was then adjourned again for half an hour.

At 6 o'clock the jury were called out again. When Mr. Justice Fitzgerald asked their foreman if they had yet agreed to a verdict, the reply was in the negative. His lordship then inquired whether there was any probability of their agreeing if further time were given to them for consideration. The foreman was of opinion that there was no probability of their agreeing, but that it might be better for them to have further deliberation. It was then suggested that the Court should adjourn until 9 o'clock when their lordships would return. The foreman intimated that if their lordships would remain in court until a quarter to 7, the jury would then communicate with the Bench as to whether there was any hope of a final agreement between them. It being now half-past 6, their lordships acceded to this suggestion. Just as the jury were about retiring again, the foreman turned back and said he had been requested by a fellow juror to ask for a definition of "intent." Mr. Justice Fitzgerald explained, much as he had done in his charge, the meaning of "intent" as set forth in the indictment. The jury then retired, and Mr. Macdonogh asked the Court to recall them and say that the question of intent was to be found in a fact. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald replied that he would not call back the jury on that point. If there was any feature in the case of which there was not the slightest doubt it was that intent was to impoverish the landlords and to bring them to their knees. That was expressed in every kind of the evidence. The same rule applied to a civil case, and he might add that if this had been a civil action he should undoubtedly have directed the jury to find for the plaintiff.

The jury again returned to court at a quarter to 7, when the foreman stated that it was utterly impossible for them to agree to a verdict, no matter how long they remained together.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said the Bench would not exercise the power which it had of locking them up for the night. They had now been six hours and a half deliberating, and the Court thought the time had come when they might be discharged. If they thought there was any prospect of a unanimous verdict they would further detain them, but there being none such they were now discharged.

Owing to the strict police arrangements made, there was no exhibition of feeling manifested in the court. Outside, however, there were large crowds assembled, and on Mr. Parnell leaving court the first to congratulate him in the hall was the juror who announced in court that the opinion of his fellows was represented by ten to two. Hats were taken off and cheers given apparently with hearty good will. A mounted force of police rode through the street in front of the courts to preserve order. When Mr. Parnell reached the street through the side entrance of the court he at once crossed Michael's bridge, evidently with the object of avoiding the crowd. At Inns-quay, however, he was soon recognized, and the crowd rushed in upon him, clapped him on the back, and cheered repeatedly. Proceeding arm-in-arm with Mr. Davitt, he hurried on through Wood-quay and Essex-quay streets to Parliament-street, where he got on a car and drove off by way of Dame-street and Suffolk-street to Morrison's Hotel, where he remained for about a quarter of an hour in company with some priests and members of the Land League and then drove to the North Wall to catch the Holyhead steamer. Mr. T. D. Sullivan was the only other member of Parliament present at the close of the trial. Before quitting his hotel it was expected that he would make a speech, but he expressed for time and could not afford to make any delay. Among the crowd, however, the verdict of the jury was freely discussed, and resentment was expressed in reference to jurors who, it was alleged, had refused to agree to an acquittal. During the night tar barrels were burnt in some of the leading thoroughfares. Bands played boisterously, crowds marched through the streets for some hours. It is due to the populace to state that their enthusiasm did not degenerate into disorder or violence.

A postcard bearing the Dublin postmark of January 24, and addressed to "C. S. Parnell, Esq., Land League Offices, Sackville-street, City," was received to-day. It ran as follows:—"Twelve of us will shoot you to-night, C. S. P., you rogue, if you are acquitted. If you escape we will shoot you. God save the Queen."

The attempt to vindicate the law which has proved abortive has cost the Government and the country a vast expenditure of the trouble and money. In the preparations for the trial the law officers of the Crown have been engaged for months. It has engrossed the anxious and unremitting attention, as was shown by the legal soundness and completeness of the case which they presented in support of the prosecution. The labour thrown upon the solicitor was unprecedented, and a less courageous or less competent officer than Mr. Joynt would have shrunk from the task or been overwhelmed by its magnitude, The enormous mass of evidence to be compiled and briefed, extending over some hundreds of meetings, far exceeded that for the O'Connel case. But by extraordinary exertions it was all ready at the appointed time in the most convenient form, and so carefully was the work done that the keen scrutiny of the traversers' counsel failed to detect the slightest hitch of flaw in it. The collapse of the case is certainly not due to any want of care or ability in its preparation.—*Times*.

THE RUSSIAN SUCCESS AT GEOK TEPE.

ST. PETERSBURG, SUNDAY NIGHT.

THE *Official Messenger* publishes news from Geok Tepe to the 5th instant (17th old style).

General Scobeleff reports that on the night of the 3rd (15th) he took and succeeded in holding a position only twenty fathoms from the walls, though not without a struggle, the enemy making the most determined efforts to dislodge the besiegers. On the evening of the 4th (16th) the Tekkes sallied out in force against the centre and right flank, and a desperate hand-to-hand fight took place all along the line, ending, however, in the repulse of the enemy. The Russian loss up to the afternoon of the 5th was 117 killed and wounded.

The papers still complain of the meagreness of the news from the seat of war and the unnecessary delay in its publication.

It is somewhat remarkable that the *Golos*, which is much better informed than might appear at first sight, looks upon reinforcements as absolutely necessary.

BERLIN, SUNDAY NIGHT.

The Russian officers write home that the Tekke Turcomans at Geok Tepe are armed with Eng'lish rifles.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JAN. 23.

A despatch from General Scobeleff announces that during the night between the 15th and 16th instant the Russian troops, after having sufficiently fortified their camp and siege works, carried the enemy's position situated at a distance of about forty yards from the wall of the fortress. The Turcomans made several desperate endeavours to expel the Russians, but without success. At seven o'clock on the evening of the 16th instant, the enemy with their whole strength delivered an assault upon the Russian centre and left flank, when a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued along nearly the whole line. The enemy were ultimately driven back from the Russian trenches with great loss, and were pursued over the ramparts of the fortress.

Immediately after the repulse of the Turcomans the Russians re-commenced sapping operations, in order to advance their works and strengthen their line of defence. The Russian loss during the fighting was one officer and twelve men killed, and four officers and seventy-eight men wounded.

The entrenching operations are attended with difficulty owing to the superior force of the enemy, who outnumber the Russians in the proportion of ten to one. The sappers are working actively, the head of the sap having been advanced to within thirty-four yards of the wall.

On the 17th instant, the Russian loss was four men killed and one officer and seventeen men wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The anxiety of the past few days has been dispelled by the receipt of a telegram from General Scobeleff announcing the complete defeat of the Tekkes.

This Despatch, dated Geok Tepe, Jan. 12, nine, evening, runs as follows:—

"To-day, after nine hours' blood fighting, the whole of the fortified positions known under the names of Geok Tepe and Dengil Tepe were taken by storm. The enemy took to flight along the whole line, and were pursued and cut up for a distance of fifteen versts. Our victory was complete. We have taken a quantity of guns, small arms, ammunition, the camp, and provisions. Shall communicate our losses. Those of the enemy were immense. The troops bore themselves like heroes."

A previous telegram published this morning states that on the 7th General Scobeleff proposed to the Tekkes to remove their dead, who were lying around the Russian positions so thickly as to become a serious inconvenience. To avoid misunderstanding it was proposed that they should first resume their positions, and open fire after the short armistice. This they accordingly did, being careful not to commence firing before the Russians had regained the shelter of their trenches. Indeed, General Scobeleff himself states that the Tekkes behaved generally with the strictest honour.

After this little interlude fighting was resumed with all the former obstinacy, the Russians pushing their works nearer and nearer to the doomed stronghold, with what result we are already acquainted.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 26, EVENING.

According to an official telegram from Tiflis of to-day's date, a despatch had been received there from General Scobeleff, who, writing under date of the 19th instant, reported that in consequence of the large number of Turcoman corpses lying, in a more or less decomposed condition, in front of, and behind, the Russian positions, and in view of the impossibility of burying them without incurring fresh losses, he proposed to the Tekkes, from a tower of observation erected at a distance of about eighty yards from the main rampart of the fortress, that they should remove their dead. A suspension of hostilities for one hour ensued. In order to avoid any misunderstanding it was proposed to the Tekkes that they should afterwards re-occupy their positions, and should be in the first to re-open fire. This was done at four in the afternoon when due warning was given to the Russians, the Turcomans at the same time taking care not to fire until the Russian troops, who had for the time left the trenches had returned to them. In fact the conduct of the enemy was altogether honourable. The fighting was afterwards renewed with its former fury. The siege works continue. The Russian loss on the 18th instant, was one soldier killed and an officer, and four men wounded.

The *Agence Russe* this evening publishes the following confirmation of the capture of Geok Tepe:—

"The Emperor to-day received a telegram from the Grand Duke Michael announcing that on the 24th instant, General Scobeleff, after a desperate struggle, took all the enemy's fortifications known as Geok Tepe and Denzil Tepe by assault. The victory was complete, and the enemy routed. The Russians secured a large booty in camp equipage, arms, and provisions."

BERLIN, WEDNESDAY.

I learn from a credible source that Geok Tepe was taken by the explosion of mines under the walls, after all the assaults of the Russians had been repulsed with heavy loss.

A part of the garrison withdrew from the place and took up a position upon the neighbouring hills.

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY.

I have had the opportunity afforded me of reading two highly interesting letters written by a Russian officer with the army in Turkestan to his friends at home. One of these letters is dated the 29th of November, the other the 2nd of December.

After giving many details of the march of the army against Geok Tepe, he states that General Kauffmann is marching in a south-westerly direction towards Kirchi (Chardjui?), with a view of co-operating with the forces of Scobeleff in the invasion of Turkestan.

A portion ony of General Scobeleff's forces are engaged with the Tekke Turcomans, the rest are pushing forward in a south-easterly direction towards Saraks.

I have information of the most trustworthy kind that the army under General Kauffmann numbers from eighty to a hundered thousand men.

REJOICINGS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, THURSDAY NIGHT.

Details of General Scobeleff's victory are not yet to hand, but the effect produced here is unmistakeable. Whatever the ideas that induced Russia to undertake the expedition of last year she renewed it this year not without reluctance.

The difficulties to be overcome were very great, and it is evident that it required all General Scobeleff's energy, ability, and determination to bring the campaign to a successful issue. During the past fortnight pessimist views have been gaining ground, and the fact that news was awaited with misgiving betrayed itself both in society and in the press Doubts and fears, however, are set at rest now, and only serve to accentuate the general satisfaction at the happy termination of the campaign.

St. Petersburg was to-day decorated with flags, and the guns of the fortress fired a royal salute. At the palace, a Thanksgiving service was celebrated, after which the Emperor held a reception, attended by all the notables, excepting, of course, the Foreign Ambassadors.

I can state upon high authority that no extension of the campaign is contemplated at present. Russia contenting herself with the possession of the oasis in which are situated Geok Tepe and Denzil Tepe, which posts will be fortified and garrisoned.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, THURSDAY NIGHT.

Notwithstanding the official denials published, it is generally believed here and at St. Petersburg that Lord Dufferin has inquired after the ultimate objects of the Russian campaign in Central Asia.

Lieutenant-General Scobeleff has been appointed General of Infantry.

THE BOERS' REBELLION.

WE take the following, showing the progress of events in the Transvaal, from the London *Standard*:—

SURROUNDER OF EYDENBURG.

From the General Officer Commanding, Natal and Transvaal, to the Secretary of State for War:—

NEWCASTLE, JAN. 21.

Report from Delagoa Bay; garrison Lydenburg surrendered 7th inst. Weather here unfavourable. The garrison of Lydenburg is supposed to consist of one company of the 94th Regiment.

SORTIE FROM POTCHEFSTROOM.

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 22.

A sortie has been made by the British force in camp at Potchefstroom, which resulted in four Boers being killed. An attempt of the Boers to mine the camp has been frustrated.

BOER OVERTURES TO THE ZULUS.

DURBAN, MONDAY.

Sir George Colley's column advanced from Newcastle towards the frontier this morning.

The column takes with it a large quantity of stores, and is over four miles in length.

The 58th Regiment form the advanced guard, and the Rifles and Naval Brigade bring up the rear.

It is generally believed that the Boers will evacuate Utrecht at their approach, and will concentrate in front of Wakkerstroom and give battle to prevent the relief of that post.

Trustworthy information has been received that the Boers have made overtures to the Zulus and Swazis to join them against the English. Both tribes are said to have absolutely refused to accede to the Dutch proposals.

The Boers threaten to enter Zululand and shoot Osborne, the British Resident, whose influence has, they consider, kept the Zulus from joining them. Should they cross the frontier it is probable that the Zulus will attack them.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.

DURBAN, TUESDAY.

The Euphrates, troopship, has arrived from Bombay, with fifty officers and twelve hundred and sixty-three men belonging to the Royal Artillery, Hussars, and Rifles.

The Infantry will march for the front as soon as disembarked.

The following message has been received from Sir George Colley, dated yesterday evening:—"Short march. Weather fine. Boers reported assembling to oppose me."

SIR G. COLLEY'S ADVANCE.

DURBAN, WEDNESDAY.

The following message has been received from Sir G. Colley:—

"Reached Ingogo without opposition. Boer patrol four miles distant."

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 26.

The Boers have been concentrating their forces at Wakkerstroom. A skirmishing party sent forward from the relieving force under Sir G. Colley have come in sight of a Boer patrol, and a battle is expected to be fought to-morrow morning.

From the General Officer Commanding, Natal and Transvaal, to the Secretary of State for War:—

"MOUNT PROSPECT, JAN. 27.

"Advance stopped by rains and mist; weather clearing."

The following telegram is from Sir G. P. Colley to the Earl of Kimberley:—

CAPTAIN ELLIOTT'S MURDER.

"MOUNT PROSPECT, 27 JAN.

"Detailed account Elliot's death posted Natal mail, 10th. Body since found in river with wounds corroborating statement.

"I sent copy Lambert's statement to Joubert, who expressed horror at act, and promised strict inquiry. Result not yet received."

CAPTURE OF A BOER LAAGER.

DURBAN, JAN. 27.

A patrol from Pretorria has surprised and captured a Boer laager after severe fighting, in which the Boers lost 27 killed and many wounded.

The enemy fled, abandoning their stores.

The British loss was four killed and five wounded.

All is well in Pretoria.

Telegraphic communication with the Transvaal has been restored.

Sir G. Colley's column is unable to continue its advance owing to the heavy rains.

The enemy has taken up a position at Laing's Nek.

REPULSE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

In the House of Commons on January 28th:—

Earl Cadogan.—Seeing the noble lord the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his place, I would like to ask him whether he has received any news from Sir George Colley respecting affairs in the Transvaal.

The Earl of Kimberley.—I am sorry to say unfavourable accounts have been received. I have just received from Sir George Colley a telegram to this effect, dated to-day, and received to-day:—

"From General Officer Commanding Natal to Secretary of State for War. Attack on Pass repulsed. Casualties heavy; not yet known. I hold camp three miles from Nek until arrival of reinforcements."

CAPTAIN BOYCOTT.

FORTY-NINE years ago there was born to the rector of parish in Norfolk a son who was destined to introduce a new word into our dictionaries and to make the name of Boycott famous throughout the United Kingdom. Charles Cunningham Boycott began life as an officer in her Majesty's thirty-ninth regiment, soldiered for a time in Ireland, married a wife and sold out. Being fond of sport and country life he settled in an old castle on the shore of Lough Mask, and for twenty-six years he has farmed his own acres and looked after the acres of others, showing much skill and integrity both as farmer and land-agent, and mixing with business a little racing at the Curragh—where he often had a horse in training—and a little fox-hunting. Once, at the beginning of his unpopularity, he heard, just before riding a steeplechase, that the "boys" intended to knock him over during the race; a determination which he frustrated by giving their champion and leader, Mr. Nally (of State Trial fame), a mount on his second-best horse, and riding boot to boot with him from start to finish.

Mr. Boycott is a just man, if a trifle obstinate and imperious, and has no sympathy with veiled rebellion or with dishonesty. These qualities naturally brought him into collision with the Land League, of which he was the first and the most celebrated victim. For doing his duty to his employer and exercising his just rights for himself he was condemned to lead for many weeks a life that few could have endured, until his manly and unvarnished tale was written to the English papers and the celebrated potato-digging campaign was organised. In the result Mr. Boycott has lost the fortune he put into his land, and his name, when its use as at present has died out, will remain as a warning against doing your duty in that strange island over sea.—*Vanity Fair*.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co. SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.

THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

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on 27 June, 2017

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,060—New Series BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion	Rs.	5	0
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Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1-0.
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Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd February, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 22nd February, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 18th February, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.

Through passages to Natal and Capetown can be booked by the Assyria.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th Feb., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of *each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 300	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 310	„ 140
Naples	„ 530	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 310	„ 140
Genoa	„ 530	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 530	„ 350	„ 140

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881.
GENOA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

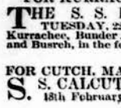
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,100	300	26th Feb.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	12th Mar
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	26th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th April
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	23rd „
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,100	300	21st „
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 4th January, 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain, S. MARINOVICH will be DESPATCHED as above, on 1st March, 1881.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1881.

THE S. S. ELLORA, having ARRIVED from Moulmein with the cargo of the condemned ship DUNCAIRN, holders of original BILLS of LADING for DUNCAIRN are requested to communicate with the undersigned. The cargo will be landed and assorted before delivery, and an average bond will be ready for signature in the course of a few days.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Chamber.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warranty be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. RAVENNA	3040	700	E. Stewart	17th Feb.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson.	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barrat	17th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	24th „
s. MALWA	3950	500	W. Thompson	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3603	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3020	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	2263	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING at GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIBET	2263	400	W. R. Jordan	25th Feb.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Simons	25 Mar.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	3609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.

Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) ... To Galle and back (available for two months) ... To Penang or Singapore and back do.

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class Rs.
	600	375
	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY. EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer AVOCA will be ready to arrive for the above Ports on the 2nd March, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's s.s. SHAHZADA, from Calcutta and Coast, are hereby informed that the steamer is expected on FRIDAY MORNING, the 18th inst., and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS OF LADING and to take delivery of their respective goods immediately on arrival, otherwise same will be landed by steamer's Mucaadum at risk and expense of consignees.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed by the Captain or steamer's surveyor before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted. No claim of any sort will be entertained unless preferred before the steamer's departure.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 16th February, 1881.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£995,209
CLAIMS PAID	£3,065,736

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured Piece-Goods, Twist, &c., &c.:—

3 bales grey shirtings.
1 case coloured gagrapat.
5 „ „ prints.
3 bales „ „ canvas.
5 „ Hessain canvas.
1 case trousering cloth.
1 Second-hand Piano.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th February, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RUNGARRY MOHLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1881, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Perozbai, wife of Mr. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee, on account and risk of the mortgagors, Hajanee Hajrabai, wife of Hajee Soomar Essa, and Hajee Soomar Essa, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of the Rungaree Mohla or Abdool Raymon Street, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, in the town and island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,988, and by the Municipality of Bombay under F. 5, containing by admeasurement 182 1-8th square yards, or thereabouts; and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by sweepers' passage, on the west by public road called Rungary Mohla or Abdool Raymon Street), on or towards the north by the house of Essa Hassum, and on or towards the south by the house of Allana Moosa; and the same was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Hajanee Hajrabai and Hajee Soomar Essa.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to John Macfarlane, Esq., Vendor's Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th February, 1881.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 1, FORBES STREET.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 159, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate slate miniature billiard table with cues, lamps, &c., a mahogany square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, an English-built four-seated open carriage by Booker and Sons, a pair of fast-trotting bay Australian horses, sets of single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. C. H. F. Clench, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plateware, such as hot-water curry dishes, vegetable dises, cruet, pickle, egg and liqueur stands, ice pitcher, salver, bread basket, biscuit box, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, 12 pair ivory handled dessert knives and forks in case, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and elegantly carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, Madras and mallet pattern arm-chairs, handsome circular, pier, sofa, folding and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, a mahogany square piano by "Schiedmayer and Soehne, a handsome slate miniature billiard table, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome brass four-post bedsteads, almirahs with plate glass doors, wardrobe, clothes presses, camphorwood chest of drawers with writing desk, dressing and washing tables with marable tops, dressing and cheval glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome English-built four-seated open carriage by "Booker and Sons."

1 Pair handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian horses.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, COTTON, &c., AT WARI BUNDER.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of sweepings, cotton, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

Also on account of the concerned—

One lithographic press complete.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Pair handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian geldings, both go in single and double harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th February, 1881.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lord Bishop of Bombay proposes to hold his PRIMARY VISITATION in the Cathedral, Church of St. Thomas, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1881, at eight o'clock in the forenoon.

F. YORKE SMITH, Registrar of the Diocese.

Bombay, 25th January, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in India for DECAUVILLE'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY and ROLLING STOCK.

For plans, specifications, and other information apply to L. SINGER & Co., No. 2, Hornby Road.

SUB-AGENTS WANTED in Calcutta, Madras, and the Mofussil.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1881.

FOR SALE,
THE PROPERTY OF MAJOR FITZERALD,
3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Momenabad.
Proceeding on furlough.

BEAUVOIR, a nearly pure-bred handsome bay Aus. gelding, winner of 6 steeplechases, has NEVER been beaten, 11-3½ in height, aged, considered perfectly sound, legs of iron, up to great weight, a trained charger, an excellent pigsticker, quiet, no Aus. tricks, and has a snaffle mouth. Price Rs. 800.

ACE, a well-bred handsome bay Aus. gelding, 15-1½ in height, aged, a trained charger, quiet, no Aus. tricks, up to great weight, been ridden by a lady, and has a snaffle mouth. Price Rs. 400. Apply to MAJOR FITZGERALD, 3rd Cavalry H. C., Mominabad.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

THURSDAY, FEB. 17TH, 1881,
THE LADIES' BATTLE
AND
A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.

FRIDAY,
H. M. S. PINAFORE.

SATURDAY,
DION BOUCICAULT'S THRILLING AMERICAN DRAMA,
THE OCTOROON.

MONDAY,
BENEFIT OF
MR. DENBIGH NEWTON,
when will be presented
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,
DAVID GARRICK,

TUESDAY,
THE GRAND BURLESQUE,
LURLINE.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas „ 8

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

LECTURE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. R. Scorr will deliver a Lecture at the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 8-30 p.m.

SUBJECT:—"Stephen: the First Martyr."

The Lecture is free to all, including Ladies.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of February, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider and adopt the rules of the Association as revised by the Committee.

By order of the Committee,

Bombay, 16th February, 1881. J. GORDON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE GRAND STAND next to the Byculla Club, from which the most magnificent view of the whole Course can be obtained from the start to finish.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.'s, at Girgaum or at the Stand, on the Race days.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the goods, chattels, credits and effects of VITHALDASS JADOWJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

CHAMPABAI, widow of Bhimjee Mathrani, deceased, the sister of the above-named deceased. .. ..Applicant.

TAKE NOTICE that the above-named applicant has applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a grant to her of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the abovenamed deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised of the same.—Dated this 16th day of February, 1881.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN, Applicant's Attorneys.

OZO,

The delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Per Dozen Bottles, Cash Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1881, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Sanction to be asked as recommended by the Town Council to the payments, amounting to Rs. 37,126-2-8, from Surplus Cash Balance as per details already submitted to the members of the Corporation.

2. Government letter stating that Government have forwarded to the Government of India the memorial from the Municipal Corporation to the Viceroy and Governor-General regarding the withdrawal of Rs. 15,000 from the Government contribution towards Police expenses.

3. Government Resolution appointing Mr. Nugent as Municipal Commissioner, vice Mr. J. H. Grant, C.S., resigned.

4. Government Resolution granting two months' leave to Mr. Nugent, from 7th idem; and appointing Surgeon T. S. Weir, Health Officer, to act as Municipal Commissioner, during the absence of Mr. Nugent.

5. Town Council's Resolution: sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Town Council, the appointment of Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assistant Health Officer, to the charge of the Health Department during the absence of Mr. T. S. Weir as Acting Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Brunton to receive an allowance of 20 per cent. on the present pay of the Health Officer whilst in charge of that department.

6. The Health Officer's Reports for the 2nd and 3rd Quarters of 1880.

7. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting Budget Transfers made from 18th January to 15th February 1881, and stating that the Council recommend the Corporation to sanction the writing off of certain items of dead and live-stock of the Market and Health Departments, &c.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

The Chairman gives notice that he will propose that No. 10 of the Rules for the conduct and regulation of business at meetings of the Corporation be amended (as per details already circulated to the members of the Corporation) by providing for the election of members of the Town Council by voting papers instead of by ballot.

The Chairman will ask the Acting Commissioner whether the survey of the Cumbattecpoora drainage system, as directed to be made by the Town Council in their Resolution No. 2530, dated the 15th of June, 1880, has yet been completed.

The Chairman will ask the Acting Commissioner as to what progress has been made to give effect to the following resolutions of the Town Council No. 2529, dated the 15th of June, 1880, and No. 3019, dated the 24th of June, 1880, regarding a scheme for and an estimate of the cost of the house connections and privy alterations for that part of the Drainage scheme which has been already sanctioned, it being understood that no increased expenditure be thereby incurred; and employing a special staff for surveying position of privies and house connections, and of lengths of pipes required for the same in the new drainage district.

Fazulbhoy O. Gangjee, Esq., gives notice that, in addition to the proposition of the Chairman regarding the amending of the Rule 10 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Rules, he will propose that the result of the last election be recorded also, as the election actually took place by voting papers.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secretary Town Council.

15th February, 1881.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE FOLLOWING
ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS,
OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION,
FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1881.

	Bombay. Rs.	a.	Upcountry. Rs.	a.
Army and Navy Gazette	22	0	24	0
Bell's Life	22	0	24	0
Era Newspaper	22	0	24	0
Engineer	31	0	34	12
Engineering	31	0	34	12
Field Newspaper	30	0	34	0
Fun	8	0	10	0
Graphic	24	0	26	8
Home News	22	0	27	0
Illustrated London News	24	0	26	8
Ill. Sporting and D. News	24	0	26	8
Illustrated Police News	8	0	10	0
Judy	11	0	13	8
Land and Water	28	8	32	4
Life Newspaper	22	0	24	0
Lancet	24	0	26	8
Mail (three times in a week)	34	0	38	0
Overland Mail	22	0	27	0
Punch	14	0	16	0
Pall Mall Budget	22	0	24	0
Pictorial World	15	0	17	0
Queen Newspaper	30	0	34	0
Reynolds's News	8	0	10	0
Scientific American	15	0	17	0
Saturday Review	22	0	24	0
Spectator	24	0	26	8
St. James' Budget	24	0	28	8
Times' Weekly Edition	11	0	13	0
Truth	22	0	24	0
United Service Gazette	22	0	24	0
Vanity Fair	38	0	40	0
World Newspaper	22	0	24	0

☞ Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SPARKLING WINES.

Cash. per dozen. Quarts. Rs. a.		Cash. per dozen. Pints. Rs. a.
29 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Saumur	16 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.	
34 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Treacher's Light Dry ...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.	
40 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.	
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.	
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Giesler's "For India" ...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.	
34 0 ...	Sparkling ... MOSELLE ...Superior quality	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.	
41 0 ...	Sparkling ... MOSELLE ...Finest Nonpareil	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.	
32 0 ...	Sparkling ... MOSELLE ...Fine quality	17 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.	
35 0 ...	Sparkling ... HOCK ...Superior quality	19 8
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.	
42 0 ...	Sparkling ... HOCK ...Finest Ehrenbreitstein ...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.	
38 0 ...	Sparkling ... BURGUNDY ...Finest quality, Red	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.	

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAST DAYS OF SALE.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY.

WATSON & CO.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOES.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT PER S. S. "PESHAWUR."

EVENING SHOES.	Rs.	a.	RACQUET SHOES, WITH FLUTED INDIA-RUBBER SOLES.	Rs.	a.
Court Patent Leather, Satin bows ...	9	8	Patent Court, with bows and strap ...	12	8
Ditto, Embroidered Toes, bows	10	8	Patent Court, with large buckle ...	12	8
Prunella Court, Embroidered Toes, bows	10	8	Navy Cloth, to Lace, Morocco Saddles*	12	8
Glace Kid, Rosette, Embroidered Toes	10	8	Soft Morocco to Lace, cross-bands ...	10	8
White Satin, bead Embroidered bows ...	8	8	Waterproof Cashmere, Lace, Kid Saddles*	9	8
White Sateen, Satin Rosette, Buckle ...	6	8	Glace Kid, to Lace or Button ...	8	8
White Kid, Rosette, Embroidered Toes	12	8	Fine White Canvas, Brown Saddles* ...	12	8

* A band across the fore part of the Shoe, which lends to strengthen it and to prevent its tretching out of shape.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITHIN 30 DAYS.

As a Guide to size, send an outline of the sole of a shoe that fits

WATSON & COMPANY, ESPLANADE HOTEL BOMBAY.

WACHTER & CO. (EPERNAY),

CHAMPAGNE SHIPPERS

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

"Amongst the many brands of Champagne, good, bad, and indifferent, it is often rather puzzling to know which to choose, but when a Wine rapidly rises into fame, and is acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest quality, it may be inferred that but little risk can be run in ordering it. This is the case with the Wine of WACHTER & Co., of Epernay, which has of late been so patronised by Royalty that it may fairly claim to be called Royal Wine."—Morning Post.

NOTICE.	Price credit.....	Rs. 58	per doz. qts.	Rs. 61	for 2 doz. pts.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS THREE TIMES A WEEK.	„ cash	„ 55-8	„	„ 58-8	„

IMPORTED SOLELY BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO

LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
PARASOLS IN ALL COLOURS.
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
READY MADE COSTUMES.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRAND'S
SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS.
ESSENCES OF
BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN.
CONCENTRATED
BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTH.
INVALID TURTLE SOUP,
PORTABLE SOUP,
AND OTHER PREPARATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.
A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipanni,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opopanax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each	Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each	„ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MALTINE,
in 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL,
in 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles.

MALTO-YERBINE,
in 8 oz. bottles.

MALTINE WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES,
in 8 oz. bottles.

MALTINE WITH PHOSPHATES OF IRON QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

APPOINTED AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1881.

TREACHER & CO.'S
BINOCULAR FIELD & OPERA GLASSES,
With Achromatic Lenses, are unsurpassed for field of range and clear and sharp definition.

The Company's three change Glasses adapted for the
THEATRE, RAC

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1881.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

The Publication for 1881 contains

BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC STREETS OF BOMBAY.

PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.

We are unable to report any actual improvement in the current business of the port. Exchange has advanced materially within the past few days owing to the report that the French Government have summoned an international convention on the bi-metallic question, but this has failed to import any additional life to our import markets which are still suffering from excessive supplies, whilst the effect on our exports has naturally been of a restrictive character. The home produce markets, too, continue very dull, and although railway and boat returns show that a large quantity of Cotton and other produce is coming into the place the general feeling remains very dull. Freights are slack to a degree, the supply of tonnage at the moment being considerably beyond our wants. Money is increasing in value. Government Paper and Shares are firm.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay's official rates of discount continue unaltered, but the outside market is now rapidly hardening up to the same level, and once this is reached, the Bank will not be slow to initiate a further advance. At the moment, the increased firmness, which is gradually making itself felt in the market, is only in a partial degree due to the requirements of our export trade, the chief cause being the extensive lock of funds owing to the dullness in imports ; but before long exports must increase, almost irrespective of the home markets, and until the end of April we must look for a steady rise in rates of discount.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has been firm at daily advancing rates throughout the week. Last mail-day after our weekly report was in print the news that the French Government were negotiating for an international convention on the Silver question induced an immediate advance of 3-32d., and on Friday we opened business for this mail on the basis of 1s. 7 11-16d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8d. for 3 months' Credit Bill. On Saturday a further rise of 1-16d. took place, and on Monday the advance was 1-32d. Yesterday we were again 1-32d. higher, and to-day on the strength of a message through Reuter that a favourable result was anticipated from the French Convention a further advance of 1-16 has taken place, making closing rates :—Bank Bills, on demand 1s. 7 7-32d. Telegraphic 1s. 7 27-32d., 3 months' 1s. 8 1-16d ; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8 3-16d. ; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 7-32d. ; Francs, 3 months' 2·14 per rupee.

For future delivery, the Banks are sellers at an advance of 1-32d. per month up to May, but to buy name a difference of 1-16d. per month. This, however, may be taken as an indication that there is an indisposition to operate pending news of what Council drafts may bring in London to-day, which, for the time being, will afford a guide to the market in the more immediate future. The general opinion seems to be that an average of 1s. 7¾d. per rupee will be realised, probably slightly over, and unless this proves to be the case, the probability is we shall have a reaction. The only strength in the position at the moment arises from the action of the French Government, the outcome of which, after all, is of a very problematical character. Provided the convention is agreed upon, it is most difficult to say what the probable result may be ; although one thing is certain that it is impossible any real action can be taken in a matter of so much importance for some considerable time to come. The best that could happen from an international convention would be a resolution in favour of bi-metallism, and that, we fear, could not be put into force during this season, if even for the next year or two.

On Calcutta, the rate for demand drafts is ¼ per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight 11-16 per cent. discount. On China we quote 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills at Rs. 218 nominal. From Hongkong the latest quotation for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1¾d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The improvement in the value of the Rupee has naturally reacted very rapidly on the price of Indian Securities in London, and this in turn has brought about a better demand for Paper here. Last mail day prices advanced about 1 per cent, and up to Monday continued to improve until the highest point of the week was reached at Rs. 100½ for Fours and Rs. 109½ to Rs. 109¼ for Fours-and-a-half. Since then, however, a decidedly quieter feeling has been apparent, the result, no doubt, of the upward tendency of money here, and we close quiet but steady at Rs. 100⅜ for Fours and Rs. 108¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—With money steadily gaining in value, the share market throughout the week has been very quiet, transactions have been comparatively limited, and as a general ruler any changes in values have been in buyers' favour. *Bank* of Bombays are steady at Rs. 730 ; Agras unchanged at Rs. 134, Nationals at Rs. 109. In *Land* Companies, Colabas have been weaker, and close at Rs. 890. *Press* Companies are all quiet, and generally tending downwards. Prince of Wales is an exception, having advanced to Rs. 1,200, but Apollo are Rs. 100 lower at Rs. 1,900, Colaba Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 875. For *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares the enquiry of late has not been active, and in most cases our quotations show a slight decline on the week. The industry, however, is in a good position at the moment, and there is no marked dispotion on the part of holders to realise.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is no improvement to notice in the position of the trade generally, on the contrary such slight change as may have taken place has been the reverse of favourable. From the bazaar clearances have been more limited than ever, the total reported during the week being only some 2,000 to 2,200 packages, and prices, in the case of the general run of Shirtings at least, are one anna per piece lower. Bleached Goods are dull, and regarding Dyed and Printed Cloths it is sufficient to say that there has bren no recovery from the depression which has so long pravailed. In indents there has perhaps been a trifle more doing owing to the rise in exchange having made limits more practicable ; but we question very much whether this can be taken as altogether a healthy feature. The real weakness of the position lies in the excessive stocks here and up-country combined with heavy supplies on the way, and nothing but a total cessation of forward business for a time can bring the market into a thoroughly sound state. Once supplies can be reduced to something like a parity with the demand, we may hope to see a steady safe business resumed, but at the moment the state of the trade is the reverse of satisfactory, and there are not wanting people who look upon the present position of the dealers with grave anxiety.

In *Local* goods the sales this week have been about 1,600 packages at an average of As. 8§ to As. 8¾ per lb.

TWIST.—A very small business has again been done in English Yarns, and prices are unchanged. Stocks are getting into more moderate compass, but the demand is very slack. *Local* Yarns meet a fair enquiry, and about 2,500 bales have changed hands at As. 7§ to As. 7 13-16 per lb. for 20s.

METALS.—*Copper* is quiet at unaltered values, and the same may be said of *Yellow Metal*. Of neither are stocks now excessive, but they are fully equal to current wants. *Iron* is in large supply, and the small business doing is at previous rates.

COALS.—Owing to the pressure of resales—chiefly on account of weak speculators unable to meet their contracts—prices for ready Coals have been forced down to Rs. 15 for Davison's and for other kinds in proportion. For arrival, however, there are no first sellers, the cost at home being considerably above the current price here, and it seems not unlikely therefore that the market may at last have a chance of recovering strength.

COTTON.—To-day a somewhat firmer feeling has been apparent, the home advices coming a shade steadier, but with this exception the course of the market since last mail left has been uniformly downwards, and our quotations, as given below, show a fall of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy. The week's transactions may be put at about 12,000 bales—irrespective of up-country operations—but of this a large proportion as before consists of merely covering purchases against previous resales, and only a limited amount is due to fresh export business. Ginned Broach has been the most firmly held of all descriptions, and next to that Good Omra for early delivery, but Dholleras for distant delivery have been somewhat pressed for sale being a large crop.

The general features of the crop present no very marked change. Omra is improving slightly in quality, but supplies are not increasing as were expected, considerable injury having been done to the Jerry crop by the ball-worm. Of Broach the arrivals are not large as yet, but a few weeks will bring in free supplies of good quality, and the same may be said of Dholleras. The general estimate of the season's exports seems to have settled down to about 800,000 bales.

The *Receipts* of Cotton from up-country to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	53,189	63,192	40,378
Since 1st Jan.	149,276	155,004	108,114
Since 1st September ...	294,257	272,998	180,635

The *Clearences of Cotton* for Sea since the departure of last mail have been 48,126 bales, making a total of 106,368 bales since 1st January, as against 79,317 for the corresponding period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
New Good Akote (March delivery)	....Rs. 214=5 17/32d.	
,, Good Omra, Ready	..... ,, 214=5d.	
,, Do. do. March delivery	..... ,, 212=5 15/32d.	
,, F.G.F. do. Ready	..... ,, 199=5d.	
,, Do. March delivery	..... ,, 198=5d.	
,, G.F. Omra. Ready	..... ,, 190=4 29/32d.	
,, Do. do. March	..... ,, 189=4 29/32d.	
,, Good Hingunghaut, Ready	..... ,, 217=5 9/16d.	
,, Good M. G. Broach, March dely.	..... ,, 230=5 15/16d.	
,, Do. Dholleras, April do.	..... ,, 209=5 7/16d.	
,, F.G.F. do. do. do.	..... ,, 200=5 7/32d.	

SEEDS.—*Linseed*, although in active demand, has given way before the rise in exchange, and we now quote ready Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-7, April-May Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-2, a large business having been done at the latter figure. In *Rapeseed* a little has been done in New Guzerat for April-May delivery at Rs. 5-11. Present stocks are insignificant. *Gingelly* is very dull at Rs. 36 to Rs. 37 for White, Rs. 34 to Rs. 35 for Mixed, and Rs. 32 to Rs. 34 per candy for Red.

WHEAT is very firmly held, although the demand is limited Best Soft White ready brings Rs. 30 to Rs. 31, for April-May delivery Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
		£	£		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	134
Chart'd Bank L. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	10,000	28	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	109
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	286

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,450
Albert Mill.....	400	2,000	1,700	..	900
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100		113
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,150
Do. 2nd issue or Preferential Shares ..	539	..	500	..	275
Bhawani Cotton Mills ...	300	2,000	2,000	100	715
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	10 p. s.	800
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	925
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	850
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	695
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	200
Golam Baba S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,075
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	15 p. s.	1,155
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,020
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	15 p. s.	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,610
Manockjee Petit's ...	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,125
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	730
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,245
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,050
New Great Eastern ..	1,100	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,160
Oriental	1,000	625	625	25	800
Prince of Wales Spinning Company ...	1,500	500	500	..	365
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	1,060
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,080
Standard	750	1,000	1,000	75	1,030
Southern India	500	500	all	..	360
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	40	915
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	..	830

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-2-6
Carolas	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 107-6-0
Gold Leaf	,, 19-3-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-11-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-10-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19-12-0
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-5-0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British ship Aros Bay, 1,412 tons, Captain J. B. Willis, will sail to-day for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE British steamer Salisbury, 1,278 tons, Captain J. Davidson, sailed yesterday for Diamond Islands in ballast.

THE brig Ranee, 198 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Tuticorin, &c., with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE barque Corfu, 387 tons, Captain E. Orthen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Elizabeth (8th December) in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 1,533 tons, Captain A. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (3rd February), via Galle and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. R. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Forquharson, Mr. E. Lopes, Mr. Thorn, Mr. Salla Essofer and 15 deck.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain C. G. O. Ringheim, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mandvie with a general cargo and 182 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the same ports with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Mr. Peer Mohomed, Mr. Laduck Dattoobhoy, Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee and 115 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thibet, 1,671 tons, Commander W. R. Jordan, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant, from Venice (21st January) with English mails, brought the following cargo :—9,853 fire bricks, 64 packages beads, 35 packages paint, 928 packages piece-goods, 5 packages wax, 4 packages lead pencil, 10 packages cards, 7 packages paper, 6 bales twist, 45 packages flour, 3 cases specie, 135 packages silver, 2 packages gold, 5 cases boots, 30 packages claret, 13 cases champagne, 35 cases needles, 14 packages provision, 8 packages books, 20 cases candles, 5 packages tobacco, 1 case saffron, 7 cases cigars, 17 packages Emmanstone, and many other packages of merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Thibet (s).....	Jordan	Venice, Jan. 21.
	Corfu	Orthen	P. Elizabeth, Dec. 8.
	Oorun (s).....	Ringheim ..	Mandvie, Feb. 3.
16	Chindwara (s)...	Sanders	Calcutta, Feb. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Salisbury (s)	Davidson ..	Diamond Island.
	Ethiopia	Sharp	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Ship Aros Bay, Willis, to Diamond Island.
Steamer Oorun, Ringheim, to Cutch and Coast.
Brig Ranee, Nacoda, to Tuticorin, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Khundalla, for Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Calcutta, for K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship County of Berwick, for Ballasore.
Steamer Sicily, for Liverpool.
Steamer Thibet, for China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
11	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Bombay.
	Lightning	Greves	Demerara, Sept. 18.
12	Narenta (s).....	Mettel	Trieste, Jan. 5.
	Chanda.....	Allen.....	Port Blair, Feb. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 11—Steamers Mira, Chancellor, and Purulia.
Feb. 12.—Steamers Medina and Maharani. Ship Black Prince.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
13	Hazara (s)	.....	Calcutta.
14	Chyebassa (s)	.....	London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, February 16, 1881.

1. Saturday next being a race day, the Commandant's weekly parade will take place on Friday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 4-45, at the Town Hall, instead of on Saturday. Members are particularly requested to attend. Red uniform, with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn.

2. Members wishing to compete for the Calcutta Volunteer match can do so on Saturday morning next at the Coorla range. Distance 500 and 600 yards, ten shots at each, two sighting shots at each distance allowed on payment of 8 as. each. Entrance fee Rs. 5. Prizes aggregating to Rs. 1,000, and first prize Rs. 500.

3. The following promotions are sanctioned in H Company from this date :—

No. 954—Vol. Strip to be Lce. Sergeant.
,, 913—Lce. Corp. Williamson to be Corporal.
,, 621—Vol. Ramm to be Lce. Corporal.

4. The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength from this date and posted to H Company :—Vols. J. O. King, A. D. King, E. C. Kinchella, A. MacGill, and F. Lowe.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND should be sent through the Military Authorities, whose verification of the validity of each claim is necessary, and when such verification cannot be obtained the identification of the applicant by the Local Civil Authority or by one of the Local Secretaries of the Fund is necessary. It is requested that applications for relief may be sent in immediately.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.

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MARSHALL'S UTERINE,

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay :

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Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

OF

BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

MARTELLI—February 9th, at Mian Mir, the wife of Major T. C. Martelli, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
SHAW—February 9th, at Motihari, Chumparun, the wife of F. A. Shaw, Pursa Factory, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOWARD—HOLDSWORTH—February 7th, at Gorakhpur, William James Howard, of Gaya, Barrister-at-law, to Constance Catherine, daughter of John Hall Holdsworth, M. D.
MCGONAGALL—DURRANT—February 1st, at Meerut, Charles McGonagall, Managing Clerk and Head Accountant, Roorkee Workshops, to Lucy Mary Durrant.

DEATH.

CHAPMAN—February 8th, at Mooltan, Ronald Claude, infant son of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry, aged 4 months and 27 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1881.

THE famous secret correspondence between the Russians and the late Amir has been published by the Government of India, and we give it to our readers to-day in another column. It will be found, we think, that a perusal of the documents justifies our caution that the importance to be attached to them might be easily exaggerated. They confirm, what was perfectly well-known before, the fact that in the summer of 1878, the Russians were very actively and very successfully carrying on an intrigue at Kabul, with a view of effecting some sort of an alliance against the British Government in India. But they do not show that any plan of operations against India was arranged between the two Powers. Even in the reproduction of the alleged treaty, which we owe to the recollection of the two moonshees, it does not appear that any engagement was entered into between the contracting parties to wage war against the British Government. The third article, as given by one of the moonshees, stipulated that if any foreign enemy attacked Afghanistan, and the Amir was unable to drive him out, the Russian Government should, when called upon, repel the enemy, "either by means of advice, or such other means as it may consider proper." The third article as given by the other moonshee, has nothing whatever of this kind, providing as it does simply that everything should be reported by the Amir to the Russian Governor-General of Turkestan. This provision is given in the sixth article of the first moonshee's draft. The discrepancies between the two drafts are many, but the one important difference is that in the second no mention whatever is made of an undertaking on the part of the Russians to repel an attack on Afghanistan by any foreign enemy. That a very distinct assurance of this kind was given to Shere Ali is, however, plain from the letter of His Highness to the Envoy sent by him with General Stolietoff to General Kaufmann on the 8th of December, 1878. "Now as this is the time" wrote the Amir "for His Imperial Majesty the Emperor to lend friendly assistance, I have addressed a letter to my kind friend, the Governor of Turkestan, requesting him not to withhold the aid of troops at this time of need, in accordance with the requirements of the friendship between the two governments, and not to defer the aid till some other time, but to send to Afghan Turkestan the 32,000 troops of Tashkend which General Stolietoff told me in your presence were ready, and would be despatched whenever I required them." It is clear from this that a definite promise of assistance was made to the Amir with a view of drawing him into an entangling engagement with the Russian Government, and there is no reasonable doubt that reliance on that promise led the unfortunate prince to destruction. But there is no evidence whatever from beginning to end in this correspondence that either the Russians or Shere Ali contemplated any aggression upon India. The Russians apparently considered that their purpose would be sufficiently served, if they could draw the ruler of Afghanistan into a general alliance, which would substitute Russian for English influence at Kabul. And it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that in addition to this comparatively legitimate object—seeing the tension of the relations between the British and the Russian empires at that time—there was a Machiavelian purpose of involving the English and the Amir in a struggle which might embarrass and weaken both, while Russia cynically looked on and kept her 32,000 men out of the scrape. That the Muscovite completely misled the Afghan government by lavish promises, which there never was any serious intention of redeeming, seems to us to be conclusively established by the correspondence which has now seen the light.

The first document of the series is a letter from General Kaufmann, written in June, 1878, to the Amir, in which he accredits General Stolietoff as a confidential agent, and states : "I hope you will pay great attention to what he says, and believe him as you would myself, and that after due consideration you will give him your reply ; meanwhile be it known to you that your union and friendship with the Russian Government will be beneficial to the latter and still more so to you. The advantages of a close alliance with the Russian Government will be permanently evident." The next letter is one from Shere Ali, written on the 23rd of August to General Kaufmann. It refers to a letter from that official written in the previous February, giving an account of the battles that had been fought between the Russians and Turks, as well as of events in Kashgar, and "inquiry regarding the coolness which has taken place between the British Government and the God-granted Government of Afghanistan." This letter from the Governor-General of Turkestan was received by the Amir on the 16th April, and no explanation is given as to why the answer was deferred to the 23rd August. When General Stolietoff arrived he proposed a close alliance with the Russian Government. The Amir speaks of General Stolietoff's verbal representations, "the object of which was to strengthen the friendly relations between the illustrious Government of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor and the God-granted Government of Afghanistan," and states that those verbal representations be reduced to writing and made over to him. It would be interesting to know whether these representations thus reduced to writing constituted the original of the supposed treaty which has been reproduced from memory by the two moonshees. The third letter is one from General Stolietoff to the Afghan Foreign Minister, written on the 21st September, 1878, after his return to Tashkend. He mentions that he is going "to see the Emperor to-day in order to inform His Majesty personally of our affairs. If God please, everything that is necessary will be done and affirmed. I hope that those who want to enter the gate of Kabul from the east will see that the door is closed, then please God they will tremble." Another letter from General Stolietoff, written on the 8th of October, is metaphorical and mysterious : "Of course, you have not forgotten what I told you that the affairs of kingdoms are like a country which has many mountains, valleys, and rivers. One who sits on a high mountain can see these things well. By the power and order of God there is no empire equal to that of our great Emperor." And he goes on, "Whatever our Government advises you, you should give ear to it. I tell you the truth that our Government is wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove. There are many things which you cannot understand, but our Government understands them well. It often happens that a thing which is unpleasant at first is regarded as a blessing afterwards. Now, my kind friend, I inform you that the enemy of your famous religion wants to make peace with you through the Kaisar (Sultan) of Turkey. Therefore, you should look to your brothers who live on the other side of the river. If God stirs them up and gives the sword of fight into their hands, then go on in the name of God (Bismilla) ; otherwise you should be as a serpent ; make peace openly, and in secret prepare for war ; and when God reveals His order to you, declare yourself. It will be well when the envoy of your enemy wants to enter the country, if you send an able emissary, possessing the tongue of a serpent and full of deceit, to the enemy's country so that he may, with sweet words, perplex the enemy's mind, and induce him to give up the intention of fighting with you. My kind friend, I entrust you to the protection of God. May God be the protector of the Amir's kingdom, and may trembling fall upon the limbs of your enemies. Amen." This is the most enigmatical, as it is the most pious letter in the whole collection. It is not easy to understand exactly what General Stolietoff means by the curious reference to "Your brothers who live on the other side of the river." But it is not uncharitable to suppose that the gallant officer had some hazy notion that the Mahomedans in India might rise in rebellion, and that if such proved to be the case, it would be as well if the Amir made common cause with them. But seeing that in this very passage the fact is adverted to that the Sultan was interesting himself on the side of the British Government with a view to peace, there seems to be a singular want of precision, and, indeed, of common-sense, in the advice tendered by the writer. In October, Shere Ali wrote in obvious alarm to inform General Kaufmann that after the departure of General Stolietoff for Tashkend "the officers of the British Government have become audacious, and have openly assumed a hostile attitude towards the people of this God-granted Government, and girded their loins to do them mischief." He informs the Russian Viceroy that war is imminent, and asks for aid. He encloses a letter addressed to the Emperor of Russia, in which he set forth the incidents of Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission, which, he said, had for its real object "to pass on to the capital without permission, and satisfy their desire to insult your Majesty's mission." But the officers at the outpost "smote the breasts of their desire with the hand of rejection, saying that to form friendship by force, and to send a mission with such a crowd and uproar, was contrary to the custom and usage of all nations." Upon this the English Embassy returned to Peshawar, and began to organise expeditions to Afghanistan. The Amir adds :—"The British Government this day stands in the same position with regard to the Afghan Government as it did about forty years ago, *viz.*, in those days an ambassador of the illustrious Russian Government and an agent of the British Government had arrived in Afghanistan. The late Amir, led by his sound judgment, preferred the friendship of your Imperial Majesty to that of the English Government, and Afghanistan in consequence suffered what it suffered." It is to be hoped the Afghans will seriously reflect upon the real significance of this statement of the Amir, the kernal of truth in which no one will call in question. At the close of this long letter, His Highness asks for assistance for the maintenance of tranquillity in Afghanistan. The Amir, in a letter to General Stolietoff, also written in October, informs him that matters have now passed temporising, and war is imminent. He would have avoided a rupture by temporising had it been possible, "but it now remains to be seen what will appear from behind the curtain." And he expresses a hope that assistance might be sent to him. General Kaufmann, on the 4th of November, writes that he had telegraphed the purport of the Amir's letter to the Emperor, and sent the letter itself by post to Livadia. And now comes the first intimation to the unfortunate Shere Ali that he is to be thrown over : "I am informed on good authority that the English want to come to terms with you, and as a friend I advise you to make peace with them if they offer it." To this, the Amir replies on the 20th of November, "I knew from the conduct and manners of the British Government that they will never withdraw from their enmity towards this God-granted Government. They will not listen to any overtures for reconciliation and the removal of the misunderstanding, although no shots have as yet been exchanged. I have, however, according to your friendly advice given me by command of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, made overtures for peace, that is to say, I have sent a friendly reply to their letter, containing civil and polite expressions, copy of which I beg to send herewith, so that you may read it and learn the facts of the case. What the British Government intends to do with regard to the invasion of Afghanistan remains to be seen. I trust that you will gratify me from time to time with an account of your good health."

It is easy to note in this a certain contemptuous appreciation of the real motive of General Kaufmann's tardy advice to make peace with the English. General Kaufmann, in his answer written on the 26th of November, seems to show some embarrassment. He asserts that "the British Ministers have given a pledge to our Ambassador in London that they will not interfere with the independence of Afghanistan. I am directed by His Majesty the Emperor to communicate this news to you, and then after forming friendship to go to His Majesty." In a letter to General Rosgonoff, who was all this time at Kabul, General Kaufmann shows that his temper was beginning to fail under the pressure of the situation. "The Amir," he says, "knows perfectly well that it is impossible for me to assist him with troops in winter," and he instructs Rosgonoff, if war breaks out, "to come here and explain the whole thing to me, so that I may communicate it to the Emperor." Shere Ali on the 8th of December recounting the defeat of his troops at Ali Musjid and the Peiwar Kotel, plainly shows his sense of the double dealing, and says, "My friend, I therefore beg to acquaint you with what I have in my mind, and beg to write that, as there exists perfect concord between the illustrious Government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and the God-granted Government of Afghanistan, both on account of the old friendship and the recent alliance concluded through General Stolietoff on the part of His Imperial Majesty, should any harm or injury, which God forbid, befall the Afghan Government, the dust of blame will certainly settle on the skirt of His Imperial Majesty's Government. As the interests of the two Governments are identical, I expect, as a matter of course, aid in men from you. I hope that you will collect all troops available under your command at Tashkend, and despatch them to Afghan Turkistan." This is very plain speaking, and shows clearly that the unlucky Amir was fully conscious of the fact that he had been shamelessly duped. He flatly refuses to allow General Rosgonoff to depart. On the 22nd of December, Shere Ali writes again to General Kaufmann, in which he sets forth the interesting fact that "all the gentry and chiefs of Afghanistan waited upon me, and represented that the English had no other object, but that we should not cultivate friendly relations with the illustrious Russian Government, that we should not let the Envoy of that Government visit our country." But he says the Russian Government, having entered into an alliance with Afghanistan, the English proposals were no longer feasible ; and that it was the opinion of the Sirdars that he should set out for St. Petersburgh, and arrange a congress—he uses the English word—in order that the English might be asked by what right they invaded Afghanistan. General Kaufmann wrote on the 2nd of January that the Emperor had obtained a promise from the British ministers that they would not injure the independence of Afghanistan. On the 17th January he repeated this piece of information, and earnestly requested the Amir not to carry out his intention, "because your arrival in Russian territory will make things worse." In another letter, however, the General informs His Highness that Prince Gortschakoff had directed him to ask His Highness to come to Tashkend, but said noth

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 16, 5-40 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 15-16d. received 38 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52¼d. per ounce, market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 83 ; Four-and-a-half ditto, 90.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE FENIAN STEPHENS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department, replying to a question in the Commons, said the Fenian chief, Stephens, was at present in Paris.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, FEB. 15.

The German Parliament was opened to-day. The Emperor in his speech from the Throne, which was read by the Chancellor, said that he had every confidence that the European concert would secure the maintenance of peace.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the Cabinet is considering certain peace proposals which the Boers have made, and which have been telegraphed home by Sir George Colley.

The 7th Hussars have been ordered to the Transvaal in place of the 11th Hussars.

THE BI-METALLIC CONFERENCE.

A favourable regult is expected from the Bimetallic Conference, which has been proposed by France.

STATEMENT BY LORD LYTTON.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Lytton made an explanatory statement in which he denied that the bridge of boats constructed over the River Indus in 1876 was constructed in view of his Afghan policy, but merely to improve the communication between Peshawur and Kohat, hostile tribes having closed the ordinary road. His Lordship absolutely denied that it was for the purpose of concentrating troops. The Duke of Argyll in reply said that he was collecting evidence to substantiate the assertion that the operations on the Indus in 1876 formed a part of Lord Lytton's policy.

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

Lord Enfield (Under-Secretary for India), in reply to a question in the Lords, said that competent authorities estimated the cost of the occupation of Kandahar, together with the expense of keeping up the line of communication with a more reduced force than the one at present, at £1,400,000, and that probably the total amount would be £2,000,000 annually.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 16.

The s. s. Pekin, with the outward English mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 a.m. this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Rydall Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been firm.	
Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester market has been dull.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82⅞
4½ do. do.	89½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
3 do. Consols for account	99⅞
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	51⅛
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do	7-3
40's Mule Twist	0-10½

Arrival—Luise H.

Departures—Corsica and Bessie Morris.

MR. ELLIOT COLVIN is appointed to act for Mr. W. C. Plowden as Commissioner of Meerut, and Mr. Pears will replace Mr. Colvin as Collector of Muzaffarnagar.

A TELEGRAM to the *Englishman* from Rampore Hat, dated February 11, states that Mr. Oldham, Deputy Commissioner with Joint-Magistrate of Soorie, is at Katikund. Thirteen ringleaders of the riot there on the 28th January have been brought to trial before the Deputy Commissioner, the Magistrate of Katikund, Mr. Cosserat, being the complainant. The military are present in and around the court. The accused are in irons, and so frightened as to be unable to plead to the charge. There is a panic amongst the Santhals generally. The Magistrate of Rampore Hat, Mr. Savage, has returned from the interior, and with him Mr. Stevens, the Collector of Birbhum. Things are quiet all round, but all are still anxious for the 17th.

THERE has, observes the *Pioneer*, been more than one inquiry recently with reference to the prospects of the shareholders in the late Punjab Bank. The state of the case is this :—The creditors have already been paid in full, and there is still a surplus of about one lakh of rupees, held in suspense pending the settlement of a law suit, which seems destined to rival the celebrated case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce in length, if not in results. This suit has been decided in the Bank's favour in the two lower courts, has recently been heard in the Chief Court of Lahore (Appeal Side), but the judgments ripen slowly), and will probably be taken to the Privy Council should the appeal be lost. So that, probably, three or four years yet will be lost in litigation, and, at the best, the luckless shareholders, whose capital was twenty lakhs, may then receive back 5 per cent. of their money. If anything were needed to complete their mortification, it would be the fact that another bank, which commenced its career under very adverse influences—for it was planted on the ruins of a predecessor—has occupied the same field with great advantage to its proprietors so far, and every prospect of becoming one of the most prosperous institutions of the kind in the Upper Provinces.

THE age of chivalry is not as yet quite passed,—writes the author of "The Week" in *The Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*,—for have we not had a duel fought, as in the good old days when Warren Hastings and Francis shot at each other on the maidan ? And for the self-same cause, woman, lovely woman. I am informed, however, on what ought to be good authority, as my informant calls himself "one of the seconds," that your penny-a-liner has got hold of quite a wrong version of the story, though he had some substratum of fact to go on. The affair was no such unromantic one as he describes, of two Eurasians of a low class firing at each other with toy pistols loaded with small stones, in consequence of a dispute about a performer at the circus, but was a genuine combat *à outrance* between two Europeans with revolvers, duly attended by seconds, and everything was conducted according to the laws of the duello, the combatants firing at one another at twenty paces, and both being wounded, one rather severely, the other only slightly. The *teterrima causa belli* was, as I have stated, woman, lovely woman, but, it is said, one moving in a very different circle from a circus. The victor, if the less wounded of the two may be so called, has also realised the truth of the old saying that none but the brave deserve the fair, and has been since seen walking with the fair object for whose sake he fought and bled in the Eden Gardens. I cannot enter into further particulars, but anyone who wishes to know more had better apply to the bar library, where they are said to know all about everything that happens in Calcutta. And just one more slight romance. Chiarini's Circus Company left us on Sunday last, but left, it is said, without one of the lady performers, who on Saturday night had eloped with a member of the opposition circus.

A NEW novel by Mr. Wilkie Collins will appear about the end of March. It is entitled "The Black Robe."

THE officers of the Royal Engineers intend to put up a memorial window in Rochester Cathedral in remembrance of their comrades who fell in the Zulu and Afghan Wars.

MR. WHEELHOUSE, M. P., was attacked by a ruffian on the 25th January, at about 10-30 p.m. in Pall Mall, and robbed of his watch and other articles. He shouted for the police, but vainly.

AN old woman died lately at a village in Forfarshire, who for fifteen years had been in receipt of parochial relief. After her death nearly £400 and several valuable articles of plate were discovered in her cottage.

SIR BARTLE FREERE, *Life* states, will return to the charge and to the defence of his views on South African politics in the February number of the *Nineteenth Century*.

COULD not Baron Reuter's agent at Bombay, when he was about it, asks the *Globe*, have given the effect of Lord Napier's opinion on the subject of Kandahar, which, he says, is published *in extenso* in an Indian paper ?

MR. DAVITT was reported to be on his way to Paris "to invest a considerable sum of money which has flowed into the coffers of the Land League, and it is stated that the Land League have already invested in foreign funds in the names of trustees, a total sum of £47,000."

Life relates how Colonel Buller, V.C., was among some unfortunate passengers who started from Bristol to London on the 25th January ; and who took twenty-five hours to perform the journey of 118 miles. They all camped out at Didcot Junction ; their sufferings through a long night of frost and hunger being much appeased by the knowledge that two of the Great Western directors were their fellow passengers.

THE *Athenæum* of the 29th January states :—The *Times*' obituary of Monday last contained a telegram announcing the death, at the early age of thirty-two, of Mr. Aberigh-Mackay, the Principal of the Presidency College, Indore, and the contributor to *Vanity Fair*, under the *nom de plume* of "Ali Baba," of many clever sketches of Indian life and society. *Vanity Fair* of the same date has no mention of "Ali Baba's" death.

THE *Globe* remarks :—"It does seem something of an anomaly—and it may be said without any personal reflection on Major Nolan—that an officer on full pay should draw 16s. a day for two years, doing 134 days' duty in one year, and 86 in another. This, too, in such a corps as the Royal Artillery. Whose motto is 'Ubique'—illustrated in the present instance by the fact that Major Nolan's battery is at this moment out of England."

THE *Evening Standard* of January 28 states :—The charge of libelling the Ameer-i-Kabeer of Hyderabad, which has been brought against Mr. Robert Knight, proprietor of the *Statesman*, will be tried by a special jury in the Court of Queen's Bench, a writ of certiorari having been applied for and granted in Judge's Chambers yesterday. Mr. Knight will plead a full justification for the alleged libel, and that its publication was for the public benefit.

THE February number of *Blackwood* will contain an account of the circumstances under which George Eliot first became connected with that magazine, and will publish extracts from the correspondence which passed between the editor, the late Mr. John Blackwood, and her while the "Scenes of Clerical Life" were appearing in "Maga" and during the time she was engaged on her earlier novels.

MR. LABOUCHERE, M. P., writes in his journal, *Truth* :—I really do not know why the Conservatives persist in asserting that the Liberals spent more than they did at the last election. As a matter of fact, when Colonel Talbot was desired at a recent bribery inquiry to write down the amount of the Conservative fund over which he had control, he handed to the Commissioners a piece of paper with £70,000 inscribed on it. Also, as a matter of fact, the amount of the Liberal fund for election purposes under the control of Mr. Adam was not £18,000.

LORD LYTTON, *Truth* thinks, would have done well to adhere to his original plan of passing the winter in Italy. An abrupt transition from India to such a climate as the present is a most dangerous experiment on the constitution, and it is not astonishing that he should have been laid up for the last ten days with a very severe cold ; indeed, he has narrowly escaped bronchitis. If he be wise, he will hasten to migrate south till after Easter.

MR. GLADSTONE has been greatly touched, intimates the *Daily News*, by the receipt of an informal letter signed by forty-seven members of Parliament, representing to him the great importance to the country and the Liberal party of his continued participation in affairs. The signers of the letter urge upon him, out of regard to his health, to limit the hours of his attendance in the House. Mr. Gladstone returned, through Lord Richard Grosvenor, a cordial answer, assuring the gentlemen who signed the letter that its kindly injunction will be observed.

THE funeral of Mr. Sothern, which took place at the Southampton Cemetery, on January 25th was, in accordance with the wish of the deceased gentleman, of the plainest and most unostentatious character. The arrangements were of the simplest kind, and, in further compliance with the desire of the deceased, no invitations for attendance at the funeral were issued. It is said that Mr. Sothern's objection to any exhibition of private grief was in a great measure based upon his observations, that whilst in scores of cases he had observed that his professional brothers and sisters had been allowed to starve to death, their mourners had spent large amounts of money in purchasing floral wreaths to cast upon the coffin. He had followed, he said, many of his fellow-workers to their last resting-place, but he had found that in too many cases the ceremony was but a rehearsed parade, and he consequently declined to be the object of such a dismal procession.

THE *Lancet* observes that the fatal effect of severe winter weather, called seasonable, upon the public health is here more exemplified in the Registrar-General's weekly return. During the six weeks of mild winter weather ending 8th instant the weekly number of death in the twenty large English towns dealt with in that return averaged 2,971, whereas in the two following weeks they rose to 3,444 and 4,190. "We may assume that the effect of the severe frost which set in on the 12th January on the registered mortality of England and Wales up to Saturday, 22nd, was to add to the register the record of not less than 5,749 deaths of persons who would have survived if the mild weather had continued. This simply represents the number of those killed outright by the first week of the frost, and affords but a slight indication of what the losses to the population would have been from a continuation of the intense cold. The above figures take no account of the wounded in the first week's conflict with the weather, who will the more readily succumb if the conflict be prolonged. It will be many weeks before it will be possible to sum up the total losses due to this arctic weather. It must not be supposed that the losses fall chiefly upon the weakly, the elderly, and infirm, as these figures show that the largest proportional losses were among male adults aged from thirty to fifty, upon those whose occupations entail upon them most risk of exposure."

THE CENSUS.

A CROWDED meeting of the Hindoo inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Grant Road and Cammateepoora was held in the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, last evening, for the purpose of making the people acquainted with the real objects of the census to be taken this evening. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Ellapa Ballaram, and the meeting was convened. The audience was then addressed in Marathi by the Honorable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C. S. I., who, in the course of an eloquent and impressive address, explained to the meeting the real objects and intents of the census, pointing out that, without the information afforded by the numbering of the people, it would be impossible to provide for their health and comfort.

The address was heartily applauded, and at its close a vote of thanks to the Rao Saheb, proposed by Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, was carried by acclamation.

The authorities, on whose hands the taking of the census is placed, certainly owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Honorable Rao Saheb, and the many other leaders of the various communities who have taken so much pains to enlighten the native population as to the objects of the enumeration.

THE RACES.

THE Races commence to-day on the old course, Byculla. Mr. Whitehead, we believe, acts as starter. The following is to-day's programme, the first race being fixed for 4-40 p. m. :—

TRIAL STAKES.

Major Crosbie's br. w. h. Kingsley, 8-4, Bowen.
Mr. Harvey's b. w. h. Palmerston, 9-5, Sonthall.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB CUP—5 o'clock.

Mr. Maitland's Mooltan, 7-1, Native.
Mr. C. Abdul Rahman's Young Recruce, 8-12, Oomer.
Mr. Abdul Rahman's Rabi, 8-12, Ishmail.
Aga Moochool Shah's King, 8-7, Sadashew.
Mr. Herbert's King Arthur, 9-7, Bowen.
Major Crosbie's Kohinoor, 9-7, Ahmed.

THE DERBY—1½ miles, 5-30 p. m.

Mr. Whitehead's Sir John, 8-7, Vinall.
H. H. Aga Khan's, Young Tiger, 8-2, Brewty.
Do. do. Shaida, 7-3, Syed.
Mr. Pilgrim's Vagrant, 9-7, Cozens
Mr. Herbert's Exchange, 8-2, Bowen.
Mr. Day's Budelight, 8-7, Ramchurn.
H. H. Nawab of Jomra's Irishman, 8-2, Cassum.
Mr. Strip's Petrarch, 9-2, Hackney.
Mr. Abdul Rahman's Rataplan, 9-3, Oomer.
Aga Moochool Shah's Reserved, 8-7, Rowjee.

PONY RACE—6 p. m.

Captain Ducket's Pioneer, 9-5, Vinall.
Mr. Cowran's Osprey, 8-12, Hackney.
Mr. Whitehead's Sattara, 9-7, Tinjey.
Major Crosbie's Ruby (late Little Ruby), 8-10, Bowen.

The following are the prices horses sold for at the lotteries last night :—

THE DERBY.

Exchange	..	..	..	..	Rs. 170
Budelight	..	..	..	..	.. 50
Aga's Stable	..	..	..	..	.. 80
Rataplan	..	..	..	..	.. 200
Vagrant	..	..	..	..	.. 140
Reserved	..	..	..	..	.. 60
Petrarch	..	..	..	..	.. 160
Sir John	..	..	..	..	.. 20
Irishman.	..	..	..	..	.. 30
					Rs. 1,210
					Tickets Rs. 2,000

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB CUP.

King	..	..	..	Rs. 10
Abdool Rahman's Stable	..	..	..	400
Kohinoor	..	..	..	100
Mooltan	..	..	..	140
King Arthur	..	..	..	80
				Tickets 730

PONY RACE.

Osprey	..	..	..	Rs. 20
Pioneer	..	..	..	110
Sattara	..	..	..	300
Ruby	..	..	..	300

TO CAUBUL WITH THE CAVALRY BRIGADE.*

THIS book contains a narrative of the author's personal experiences with the force under General Sir F. S. Roberts, G. C. B., during the late Caubul campaign. It does not claim to be a history, but a faithful delineation of what the writer himself saw and experienced. The occurrences of the war are not in any way criticised, and no opinions are given as to the tactics and movements of which we heard so much just at the close of the Caubul campaign. The reader will find much that is interesting and even amusing in the vigorous sketches which make up this volume, and will certainly have no reason to complain of redundancy in respect either of style or detail. The stories Major Mitford has to tell are narrated with true military brevity and clearness, and in some instances with considerable humour, whilst they embody many important facts which have not been previously published. The work loses none of its interest from the fact that it is simply a record of personal adventure, as the author took part in most of the military operations extending from the advance on Caubul, after the murder of Cavagnari, to the seige Sherpore. He gives a short but graphic description of the battle of Charasiab, which appears to have been quite a "picturesque" affair. The advance of the 92nd Highlanders on this occasion is described as a "splendid sight." "The dark-green kilts went up the steep rocky hill-side at a fine rate, though one would occasionally drop and roll several feet down the slope, showing that the rattling fire kept up by the enemy was not all show, both sides took advantage of every available atom of cover, but still the kilts pressed on and up, and it was altogether as pretty a piece of Light Infantry drill as could well be seen." In describing the entering of the city of Kabul Major Mitford says :—"We now saw evidences of a friendly feeling, for every here and there a man or child—invariably Hindoo, be it observed—would come out holding an oil-lamp to show us the way, or a hand, evidently a woman's, would be pushed through a peep-hole in the curtains of the upper storey with a light for the same purpose, or *possibly* to gratify feminine curiosity. There were several Caubulis sitting on the platforms in front of the now closed shops, who favoured us with a diabolical scowl of hatred and defiance, of which no notice was taken, save an occasional significant inclination of a revolver-muzzle in the direction of the ill-looking ruffians." Our author is much inclined to believe in the Jewish ancestry of the Afghans, and he points to their rapacity and greed, their observances, features and names as evidence worthy of consideration. He gives an interesting description of the Caubul bazaar, and then goes on to describe one of the executions, rather common at the time in that city. The following extract shows how closely tragedy and comedy are allied in the affairs of this life :—"We found that an execution was just about to take place, one of the condemned being that arch-miscreant the Kotwal, and the other four blood-stained ruffians who had aided and abetted him, so we took up a good position in front of the lofty gallows which had been erected for the principal culprit, who soon appeared, escorted by a guard of the 92nd Highlanders, and followed by a procession, which even at that moment provoked a perfectly irresistible roar of laughter from the by-standers. Directly following the guard came about thirty of the camp sweepers, walking two and two, dressed in the jackets, kilts, and drawers (!) of the Ameer's Highlanders, and having black felt helmets stuck on over their turbans. They had previously dug a trench for the reception of the bodies of the condemned, and were now to act the part of sextons. After reading a number of attractive pages we came to Major Mitford's account of the seige of Sherpur. With reference to the hardships endured by the besieged he says :—"I found that during my absence all the gateways had been barricaded with sand-bags, boxes filled with earth, &c., openings being left in the head-quarter's and 72nd gateways for the passage of troops, which were blocked up with gun-waggons when not in use. After an hour for 'rest and refreshment,' I went off with my squadron for dismounted picquet duty at the north-west corner, where we slept on the ground in the snow, not even a truss of fodder having been provided for the tired, half-frozen men, though there was plenty, and it would have been just as eatable after having served as bedding. No wonder so many men suffered and died from pneumonia." Then there follows a highly interesting account of the march of his regiment back to India. This volume is sure to be welcomed by those who took part in the stirring events of the first phase of the Afghan campaign, and it will also, no doubt, prove highly interesting to the general public.

* "*To Caubul with the Cavalry Brigade*," by Major R. C. W. Mitford, 13th Bengal Lancers. London, W. H. Allen & Co. 1881.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Byculla race-course, 4 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Ladies' Battle," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th :—Thibet (s) from Venice ; Corfu, Port Elizabeth. Yesterday—Chindwara, from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The followiug vessels sailed yesterday :—Salisbury (s) to Diamond Island ; Ethiopia, Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Spartan entered the dock yesterday.

GOA.—A proposal to abolish altogether corporal punishment in Portugal and her colonies is before the Lisbon Parliament.

DEATH OF A JUDGE AT GOA.—The *Ultramar* reports the death, on the 9th inst., of Senhor Alexandre Balduino Severo de Mendoca, Judge of the High Court of Goa.

LECTURE.—The lecture in connection with the Bombay Church Institute, which was published in our yesterday's issue, will be delivered on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, and not Monday as was stated. The subject will be "Heroism."

FATAL FALL.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Asabee, a girl aged three years, who died shortly after admission into the hospital from the effects of a fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from the second storey of a house at Old Nagpada. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.—A correspondent writes from Parola, Kandeish :—Jueyram Wullud Khundoo, of Amulgaon, was charged the other day before the 1st Class Magistrate (Mr. Ardeseer Jamsetjee) with having, on or about the 11th of January last, killed his wife by inflicting a severe wound on her throat. He was committed to the Sessions, and the case will be heard on the 22nd instant.

THEFT AT CHINCH BUNDER.—Bawa Peerajee, a Khoja merchant, residing on the second-floor of a house in Chinch Bunder 3rd street, reported to the police on Tuesday last the theft of currency and promissory notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,350, from his coat-pocket during the night previous. Upon enquiries instituted by Mr. Inspector Jones, a servant of complainant's named Anund Rahim was arrested, and the accused subsequently pointed out a man named Ludda Vusta, with whom he had lodged the notes, &c., for disposal and from whom property to the extent of Rs. 4,200 was recovered by the assistance of Khan Bahadur Akbar Ali and the detectives. The two men were yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, and were both convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE REGIMENTAL LINES, BOREE BUNDER.—Ragojee Sewajee, a private in H. M.'s 25th Regiment N. I., residing in the regimental lines at Boree Bunder, reported to the police on Tuesday last that on the 6th November last his room was entered during the night whilst he was on guard, the hinges on his box were taken off by the screws holding them being drawn, and gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 117, were stolen. The complainant reported the matter to the Adjutant of his regiment, and as suspicion rested on Umbajee Yessoo, another soldier of the same regiment, his hut was searched, but no trace of the property was discovered. Consequently no complaint was made to the police then regarding the matter. On the 13th instant, however, complainant was informed that Umbajee had sold a silver waist-chain, and as he did not possess such an article, he (complainant) again reported the matter to his Adjutant, who referred him to Mr. Superintendent Crummey ; and upon enquiries being made, a portion of the waist-chain was recovered from a Marwarree, and complainant identified it as his property. Further enquiries are being made regarding the matter.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 12th Feb. 1881.

Open, 111 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	62,71	0	0
Merchandise	1,28,063	0	0
Telegraph	141	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Total Rs.	1,91,548	0	0

Corresponding week in 1880.

Open, 111 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,419	0	0
Merchandise	99,259	0	0
Telegraph	526	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,52,195	0	0
Increase Rs.	39,353	0	0

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna, Captain E. Stewart, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Col. and Mrs. Vander Gucht, and 3 children, Mr. W. P. Wilkinson, Mr. A. J. Tod, Mr. F. Wild Jr. and 2 friends, Capt. Garnett, Mrs. Holt, Mr. C. R. M. Chaplin, Capt. Muskett, Major Carruthers, Mr. A. W. Hughson, Mr. J. Bulkley, Lieut. Woolcombe, a Gentleman, Mr. B. Baker, Mr. A. Pryce, and Mr. E. Saw.

For Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Glover, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. G. Handyside Deck, Mr. B. Stansbury, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. E. S. Creswell, Col. Jenkins, Mr. L. Steel, Mr. W. M. North, Sir Wm. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Moses, and infant and 5 children, Mrs. Coutts, Mr. J. H. Neale, Mr. Neale, Mr. Eliance, and Major W. J. Box.

For Venice—Dr. and Mrs. Scriven, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. J. Smith, and Mrs. Smith, Mr. J. Marples, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinson, Mr. and Mrs. Barnies, Miss Spencer, Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Lieut.-Col. J. Bateman Champain, and Mr. H. W. Hallett.

For Suez—Mr. F. P. Vlasts, Mrs. Vlasts, and infant, Major A. J. D. Hames, Mr. Steinen, Mrs. Allen, Mr. C. M. Weed, and Mr. Dillingham.

For Suez—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Roberts, & Miss Roberts.

For Marseilles—Capt. St. Paul.

For Aden—Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw.

THE following passengers have been engaged by the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Surat, Captain W. E. Breese, sailing on 24th February, 1881 :—

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Miss Wood and 2 children.

For Brindisi—Mr. F. Wyer, Mr. W. Bull, and Col. J. K. Couper.

For Venice—Mr. Schiner, Major Bannatyne, Mr. E. Elliott, and Mr. F. Elliott.

For Suez—Mr. Zimmern.

3rd March, 1881—s. s. Pekin, Captain W. D. Anderson.

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Thompson, General Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Cameron, Master Cameron, Mr. H. Clexton, Mrs. Cooper and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Swaine and infant, Mrs. Rivett Carnac and infant, Lady and friend, Col. and Mrs. Chapman, Miss Chapman, child and infant, and Mrs. Grattan and child.

For Brindisi—Sir M. FitzGerald (Rifle Brigade), Major Gregory, 3rd Goorkhas, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, 1 child and 2 infants, and Mrs. C. Y. Losack.

For Venice—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Smith, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Leslie, Miss Leslie, a gentleman, and Mr. and Mrs. Smithson.

For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field.

For Suez—Mr. Vickers, Mr. Wigg Prosser, (Rifle Brigade) Col. and Mrs. Macbean, Miss Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, and Major C. S. Bignesbury.

10th March, 1881—s. s. Mongolia, Capt. E. M. Edward.

For Venice—Col. and Mrs. O. LeGeyt, Mrs. A. Smidt, and Major and Mrs. Peors, and Child.

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmidt.

For Brindisi—A lady and gentleman, Mr. E. Silvestri, Mr. G. Paggi, Sir W. M. Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, and Mrs. Jordan.

17th March, 1881—s. s. Rohilla, Capt. W. Barratt.

For Southampton—Col. and Mrs. Cordner and child, 3 ladies, 2 gentlemen, Dr. and Mrs. Higgenson and infant, Mr. F. M. Weld Jr., Mrs. Shakerly, a lady and gentleman, Lieut.-Col. P. Jones and Mrs. Solomon, 3 children and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, child and infant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Onslow, Miss. Hoenig, Mrs. A. H. Chatterton and 3 children, Mrs. Stewart and 2 children, Mr. W. Theobald, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Watkins Williams, 2 children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor and 3 children.

For Brindisi.—Surg.-Major and Mrs. Bateson, Mr. and Mrs. Glazier, Mr. G. F. and Mrs. Bates, a Gentleman, a Lady and a Gentleman, Mr. A. Maltby, Genl. J. S. Trevor, R. S., Mr. H. S. Newman Miss Bernard, Col. and Mrs. Canic, and Mr. A. Mackenzie.

For Suez.—Capt. and Mrs. Ashton, Dr. R. Holmes, Miss Ellwanger and lady friend, and a Gentleman.

21th March, 1881—s. s. Malwa, Capt. W. Thomson.

For Venice—Mr. H. F. Newberry, C. S., and a friend, and Surgt.-Major and Mrs. Rutherford.

For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty.

31st March, 1881—s. s. Deccan, Capt. W. B. Andrew.

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, party and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Light, and 2 children, Mrs. Wrench, and child.

For Brindisi—Mrs. Browne, a Lady, Major Mainwaring' Mrs. General Mainwaring, Major and Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Aston, Mr. and Mrs. E. Muldheish, and 2 infants.

For Suez—Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C. B., and Col. Geo. Hankiw

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A SERVICE of song will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Alice D. Cooper. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m precisely.

SPORTING.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ALL COMERS' CONTEST.

PRIZES AGGREGATING Rs. 1,000 IN VALUE.

TO BE SHOT FROM 14TH TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1881.

For full particulars, *vide Bombay Gazette* of 11th January, 1881.

THE RUSSIAN-AFGHAN SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Government of India have sent us the following for publication :—

STOLIETEFF SENT TO KABUL.

Letter from General Von Kaufmann to Shere Ali, dated June 1878.

"Be it known to you that in these days the relations between the British Government and ours with regard to your kingdom require deep consideration. As I am unable to communicate my opinion verbally to you, I have deputed my Agent, Major-General Stolieteff. This gentleman is a near friend of mine, and performed excellent services in the late Russo-Turkish war, by which he earned favour of the Emperor. The Emperor has always had a regard for him. He will inform you of all that is hidden in my mind. I hope you will pay great attention to what he says, and believe him as you would myself, and that after due consideration you will give him your reply ; meanwhile be it known to you that your union and friendship with the Russian Government will be beneficial to the latter and still more so to you. The advantages of a close alliance with the Russian Government will be permanently evident.

"This friendly letter is written by the Governor-General of Turkistan, and Adjutant-General to the Emperor, Von Kaufmann.

"Tashkand, Jamadi-ul-Akhar 1295 (June 1878)."

Letter from Shere Ali to General Von Kaufmann, dated 23rd August 1878.

"*After compliments*,—Your friendly letter of the 10th Safar 1295 H.* (sent by the hands of Nasir Khan), giving an account of the battles that have been fought between the Russians and the Turks, as well as of the events which have occurred at Kashgar, and inquiring regarding the coolness which has taken place between the British Government and the God-granted Government of Afghanistan, reached me on Tuesday, the 12th Rabi-us-Sani 1295 H., (16th April 1878), and have fully understood its contents from the beginning to the end. In these days, as I wished to give Nasir Khan leave to depart, I was going to reply to your letter, but by a happy chance a mission, under the command of General-Major Stolieteff, was deputed by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor to this Court. The General delivered to me at the first interview your two friendly letters, which he brought from you from Tashkend. I have fully understood the contents of the letters, as well as the verbal representations of the above-named General, who has your full confidence, as well as that of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor. He has reduced to writing the verbal representations, the object of which was to strengthen the friendly relations between the illustrious Government of His Imperial Majesty the emperor and the God-granted Government of Afghanistan, and made it over to me. I have communicated my replies to your letters to the said General, who will state them to you verbally. He will soon leave this and wait upon you, and state all matters in detail.

"With a view to show honour and respect to the General I have appointed Kamnab Mirza Muhammad Hassan Khan and Ghulam Haidar Khan, my Peshkhidmat, to accompany him as far as Tashkand."

* (?) 31st January (13th February) 1878.

Letter from General Stolieteff to Afghan Foreign Minister, dated 21st September 1878.

"Thank God I reached Tashkand safely, and at an auspicious moment paid my respect to the Viceroy (Yaroni Padsha, means half-king). I am trying day and night to gain our objects, and hope I shall be successful. I am anxious to see His Emperor to-day in order to inform His Majesty personally of our affairs. If God pleases, everything that is necessary will be done and affirmed. I hope that those who want to enter the gate of Kabul from its east will see that the door is closed, then please God they will tremble. I hope you will give my respects to His Highness the Amir. May God make his life long and increase his wealth ! May you remain in good health, and know that the protection of God will arrange our affairs !"

STOLIETEFF'S ADVICE TO SHERE ALI.

Letter from General Stolieteff to Wazir Shah Muhammad Khan, dated 8th October 1878.

"First of all, I hope you will be kind enough to give my respects to the Amir. May God make his life long and increase his wealth ! I shall always remember his Royal hospitality. I am busy day and night in his affairs, and thank God my labours have not been without result. The great Emperor is a true friend of the Amir's and of Afghanistan, and His Majesty will do whatever he may consider necessary. Of course you have not forgotten what I told you that the affairs of Kingdoms are like a country which has many mountains, valleys, and rivers. One who sits on a high mountain can see these things well. By the power and order of God there is no empire equal to that of our great emperor. May God make his life long. Therefore whatever our Government advises, you should give ear to it. I tell you the truth that our Government is wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove. There are many things which you cannot understand, but Government understands them well. It often happens that a thing which is unpleasant at first is regarded as a blessing afterwards. Now, my kind friend, I inform you that the enemy do not favour the religion wants to make peace with you through the Kaisar (Sultan) of Turkey. Therefore you should look to your brothers who live on the other side of the river. If God stirs them up, and gives the sword of fight into their hands, then put on the name of God (Bismillah) ; otherwise you should be as a serpent ; make peace openly, and in secret prepare for war ; and when God reveals His order to you, declare yourself. It will be well when the envoy of your enemy wants to enter the country, if you send an able emissary, possessing the tongue of a serpent and full of deceit, to the enemy's country, so that he may, with sweet words, perplex the enemy's mind and induce him to give up the intention of fighting with you. My kind friend, I entrust you to the protection of God. May God be the protector of the Amir's kingdom, and may trembling fall upon the limbs of your enemies. Amen.

"Write to me soon and send the letter to the capital. Please write in Arabic characters, so that I may be able to read your letter."

SHERE ALI'S APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE.

Letter from Shere Ali to General Von Kaufmann, dated October 1878.

"*After compliments*,—The following are the events that occurred here lately. After the departure of General Stolieteff, the Ambassador of the illustrious Government, from the capital to Tashkand, the officers of the British Government have become audacious and have openly assumed a hostile attitude towards the people of this God-granted Government, and girded their loins to cause them mischief—facts of which you may have been made aware by letter from Pulkawnick.* As I now write they have advanced as far as Khyber, the frontier of the God-granted territory of Afghanistan. They have completed their preparations for an expedition. It now only remains for us to encounter each other. In short, matters have now passed the stage of temporising, that is to say, they are proving aggressors. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of the officers of this God-granted Government to protect, according to their power and ability, the frontiers and the lives and property (of the people), but the fire of this disturbance is not likely to be extinguished ; and soon after this friendly letter reaches you, you will hear that the British and the Afghan Governments have got involved in war. Relying upon your friendship I expect that you will bestow your particular attention on the subject, and lend me your friendly aid in any way you think proper. I beg to enclose with this friendly letter copy of a cordial letter sent to His Imperial Majesty the Czar for your perusal. Although it was befitting and necessary to forward the Emperor's letter by the respectable and confidential agent, yet, as there was no time to lose, it was sent by the chapars (sowars, mounted couriers). No doubt the excuse is quite apparent and reasonable."

* General Rosgonoff

BANKS.

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F F	11 8	do.	do.
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The following Pictures have appeared:—
The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the King, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First Fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir! Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

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RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
ecial arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Musjid ..	Junction†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla ..	Sowda	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Simborah		Katipurna
Parel Station	Tawa		Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Kobrun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah	Ragmar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Deewa	Khundwa†	Kurlut†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction†	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerli	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singji	Lanowlee	Powaur
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Algaum	Bherlingee	Pulligaum	Kapri
Khurlee	Hurda	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kussarah	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jelwoor
Bhimborah	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Khoperah	Sewree	Poonah¶¶	Barsee Road
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Bailgaum	Khundi	Oorvolee	Unger
Chowkee B. Siding	Dalaria	Yeat	Mohol
Nassiek Rd	Etarsee for	Kherigaum	Packney
Khoperwadee	Hoshengabad	Patus	Sholapoor†
Niphar	Rampur	Bhosgi	Hoodgee
Lassulgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Mumnur	Semri	Decksal and	Doodnee
Nandgaum	Sohagpore¶	Bhoregwan	Goolsoor
Nandgaum	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Goolburga
Naldongree		Poomulwaree	Shahabad†‡
Kopergaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Mujra	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Road
Mussawud	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee	Kuruk Bail	Jullumt	Chicksagore
Julgaum		Sheagaum	Raichoor†

¶ Refreshment Rooms.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.
† Junction for Lines.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Lines	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borchavi
Mahim Rd.	Goolwood	Broach*	Neriad Jbad
Grant Road	Wevjee	Chumargaum	Mehmoodabad
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barajree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Dongree	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Beelecmora	Etola	Jackwar
Berewlee (Dyear)	Umulsar	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Nowsaree	Rajwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Murolee	Wasund	Patree
Versur	Sucheen	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Surat*¶	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Amrolee	Bhaluj	Lalapore Rd†
	Sion	Oomret	Luctor
		Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshmen Rooms.
† Junction for Lines.
30 minutes for Tiffin.

FINE OLD CAMPBELTOWN WHISKY.

DISTILLED from finest Peat dried malts by the CAMPBLETOWN DISTILLERY Company, Scotland. For sale at Rs. 24 per doz.

D. MACFADYEN AND CO.,
33, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY, UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	.. Rs.	20
Do. „ large size	.. „	25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior	.. „	40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	.. „	30 and 35
ormerly sold at	.. „	40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	Rs.	20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	„	25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch"	Rs.	35
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	„	45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	„	25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	„	75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	Rs.	50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	„	200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	„	250 to 310
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	„	50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	„	65
Do. do. lever escapement	„	70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	„	120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	„	200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES FOR RACES.

THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.
The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.

IN GERMAN SILVER CASE	...	...	...Rs. 80
„ FINE „	„	...	... „ 85
„ 18-CARAT GOLD	„	...	... „ 150

Description:—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.
There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.
On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.
We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only rom 15 minutes to 2 hours.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DUNNETT AND CO., BOOT-MAKERS AND SADDLERS.

HAVE just RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH and FRENCH LEATHER of SORTS, bought in the best markets by our Mr. DUNNETT, who has had a practical experience of over 16 years in the trade.
Also a ready-made stock of BOOTS and SHOES, SADDLERY, etc.
As we profess to be Bootmakers and Saddlers only, we are able to devote the requisite attention to each department that is necessary to place us in a position to defy comparison in the Presidency as to style, quality, fit, and durability.
Constituents favouring us with any orders may rely on having prompt execution, combined with excellent workmanship, both departments being under the practical supervision of English Foremen.
Our celebrated Field or Elcho Boots are now well-known, not only in the Presidency but throughout India, owing to the great number having been used in Afghanistan and the Frontier; mentioned and recommended by the special correspondent to the *Times of India* from Kandahar, who says: "The boot known as the 'Field' Boot is also excellent. DUNNETT, of Bombay, makes them well." They are most suitable for Riding, Hunting, Shooting, or District wear.

PRICE-LIST—GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES:

Patent, Enamelled, or Calf, Military Regulation-mounted Boots	Rs.	30 to	35
Dress Wellingtons, guaranteed to fit with spur-boxes	„	30 to	35
Butcher or Riding Boots, in either Brown or Black Leather, carefully finished	„	25 to	35
Our celebrated Elcho or Field Boots, in either Brown or Black Leather, strongly made	„	30 to	35
Calf Regulation Wellingtons, with spur-boxes, highly finished	„	27 to	30
Patent Leather Military Dress Boots	Rs.	14 to	16
Calf or Patent Dress Boots	„	14 to	16
Patent Golosh Kid-top Dress Boots	„	14 to	16
Calf „ Walking Boots	„	14 to	16
Shooting Boots in Brown or Black, Plain or Grained Leather	„	16 to	18
Dress Shoes, Oxford Flap or Bow	„	10 to	12
Calf Walking Shoes, any cut	„	10 to	12
Deck or Canvas Shoes	„	4½ to	10
Racquet Shoes	„	7½ to	10
Slippers	„	4½ to	6½

The above are all manufactured of the best English and French Leather only. We make Racquet Shoes to measure and re-sole with india-rubber, making old Shoes as new, at Rs. 4 per pair.
WILKINSON and KIDD'S famed Hunting Saddles, from 7 to 9 lbs., mounted, always kept in stock.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
BOOT & SHOE-MAKERS, SADDLERS & HARNESS-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

TO CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

VIOLINS.
MODELS OF

	Rs. a.
Straduarius	60 0
Guernarius	75 0
Other Violins, from Rs. 80 to	100 0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood case, complete 150 0
Model of Gasparo da Salo, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Black-wood case, complete 150 0
Violin strings, per set 55 0
Cheap Violins and Bow, not in cases, from Rs. 25, 35, 45 and 10 0
Violin Bow, each Rs. 3, 5, 7, and 6
Set of Æolean Tuning Pipes for the Violin ... ...

BANJOS.

Six-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case, complete	..	25 0
Do. do. do. plain wood, brass hoop, in case, complete	..	28 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case, complete	..	30 0
Do. do. brass hoop, in case, complete	..	35 0
Do. do. do. plain wood, machine head, of superior make, in case complete	..	40 0
Do. do. do. plain wood, in case, complete,	..	65 0
Tuning Pipes for Six-stringed Banjo	..	9 8
Cheap Banjos, without cases, each Rs. 15, 20, and	..	22 0
Piccolo Banjos, each Rs. 5 and	..	8 0
Banjo strings, per set Rs. 2-8 and	..	3 8

TAMBOURINES
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

Six Jingles, 12 inches in diameter	..	6 0
Nine Jingles, 12 inches in diameter	..	9 0
Twelve Jingles, 12 inches in diameter	..	12 0
Four Jingles, 10 inches in diameter	..	12 0
Tacked Parchment heads	..	3 0
Extra Parchment heads always kept in stock, each Re. 1 and	..	1 8

NIGGER BONES.

Per set	..	2 0
A substitute for Bones—The Distinett	..	1 0

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Ebony, Boxwood, or Rosewood, per set	..	2 0

TRIANGLES AND STRIKES.

From..	..	5 0

"THE CHRISTY MINSTREL."
TREBLE ENGLISH PATENT CONCERTINA.

In Rosewood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for* S. ROSE & Co.	.. each Rs.	65 0
Concertinas of a superior Manufacture	Rs. 85 to	120 0
German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 15, 18, and	..	20 0

FLUTINAS.
SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

Rosewood, best fittings, 19 pearl keys, and 2 stops	..	23 0

ACCORDEONS.

Rosewood, 19 pearl keys, 2 stops	..	18 0
Do. 24 do. 2 do.	..	20 0

CORNETS.

Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks, complete. Price in case, from Rs. 80 to	..	120 0
Cheaper Instrument, each Rs. 50, 65, and	..	75 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in lined Mahogany lock cases	..	61 0
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Flute in F, of Cocoa-wood with Six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	..	45 0
Cheaper Flutes, without cases, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, 25, and	..	35 0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in DE flat or G in Plush-lined Mahogany box	..	25 0

FLAGEOLET.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head 6 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock box	..	25 0
Brass Whistles, each As. 8, 12, Re. 1, and	..	1 8

NIGGER WIGS.

Plain..	..	1 0
Tuft ..	..	3 0
Frizhi	..	6 0

The Latest Musical Novelty Ocarinas, each .. 5 0
Do. in form of a fish .. 4 0

NEW MUSIC.

"PIATES OF PENZANCE."
BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Vocal Score complete,	.. Rs.	3 12
Pianoforte Score Complete	.. „	2 4
Quadrille	.. Rs.	1 8
Waltz	.. „	1 8
Lancers	.. „	1 8

"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE."

Vocal Score abridged	.. Rs.	3 0
Pianoforte Score	.. „	1 12

"OLIVETTE."

Quadrille ..	.. Re.	1 8
Polka	.. „	1 8
Waltz	.. Re.	1 8
Torpedo Galop	.. „	1 8

All the above by C. D'Albert.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Borke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. have made special arrangements for the exclusive sale of instruments made by well-known continental makers, whose Pianos are unsurpassed for tone, touch, and solidity, and as S. & Co. treat direct with the makers, they are in a position to offer instruments at a mere trifle over home prices, and below that of any imported Piano of the class. Entire Iron-Framed Pianos by
ERNST KAPS—Dresden,—Overstrung, upright, and horizontal short Iron Grands.
F. MAACK—Hamburg,—Horizontal Grands and upright Pianos.
E. KRAUSS—Stuttgart,—Overstrung grand square and upright Grands.
ERNST ROENISCH—Dresden,—Grands, obliques, and vertical Pianos.
GERHARD ADAMS—Wesel,—Grands, semi-grands, oblique Grands and Harmoniums.
SOUNDY & CO. have always in stock a number of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
by other makers of well-known repute, such as
BROADWOOD AND SONS, COLLARD AND COLLARD,
KIRKMAN, ERARD, SCHIEDMEYER;
AND THE NOW WELL-KNOWN
INDIAN PIANETTE AT RS. 450,
with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

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INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,
Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any Railway and route to
ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.
MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.,
Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841, have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have OPENED OFFICES in Bombay.
Civil and Military Officers and Native Gentlemen are invited to apply for quotations of through-fares to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel coupons.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
TOURIST OFFICES, 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they assist with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these extreme tortures if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real agent to whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise only from inspissation of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion,